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ARMY UNITS LAND ON JAVA; NAVY SINKS 3 MORE SHIPS

95,000 Prisoners Taken, 15,000 Killed in Malaya

551 PLANES WRECKED

Japanese Navy Forces have added to the list of their brilliant naval operations when one A-class British cruiser and two torpedo-destroyers fell prey to their decisively fierce attacks Sunday, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique released at 5:40 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"Navy Forces operating in the Java area to mop-up fugitive enemy forces sank one A-class British cruiser and two torpedo-destroyers, which were fleeing toward the sea north of Krawang at 11 a.m. March 1."

Krawang is located just east of Batavia on the northern coast of Java.

15,000 ENEMY DEAD IN MALAY DRIVE

The losses inflicted on the enemy on the Malay front, since the landing of Imperial Army Units on the Malay Peninsula up to the occupation of the Singapore fortress, are given as 95,000 war prisoners taken, some 15,000 enemy bodies left behind, 551 enemy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground and 101 enemy warships and other ships sunk or wrecked. These figures are contained in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday at 4:30 p.m. The communique reads:

"The collective results achieved by the Imperial Army Units since their landing on Malaya up to the occupation of the Singapore fortress are as follows:

"1. The losses inflicted on the enemy: 95,000 prisoners taken, some 15,000 enemy dead bodies left behind, 551 planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground, and 101 warships and other ships sunk or wrecked. Spoils of war: 17 planes, 450 tanks (including armored cars), 450 heavy guns with great destructive power, 630 guns of other kinds, 2,550 machine-guns, 52,062 automatic and other rifles, 13,830 motor cars of various kinds, 832 railway cars, many vessels, big and small, and large quantities of arms, ammunition and other material.

"2. The losses suffered by the Imperial Army were 3,283 killed, 6,101 wounded, eight planes plunged to destruction, 28 planes failing to return to their bases, 36 planes making forced landings or otherwise damaged, involving 72 planes all told."

BATAAN ENEMY POSITION HIT SEVERELY

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, March 2.—Defying unfavorable weather conditions, Japanese Army warplanes, on February 28 and March 1, dropped high explosives on enemy anti-aircraft batteries on Bataan Peninsula. Heavy damage was said to have been inflicted on the batteries. Japanese warplane formations, simultaneously raided enemy front-line positions along the Philippine west coast.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND FIERCELY BOMBED BY NAVY

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 2.—Japanese Naval bombers streaking across Java Island yesterday afternoon, for the first time assaulted Christmas Island, 500 kilometers south of Java in the Indian Ocean and blasted a wireless station as well as base facilities for the Allied fleet. The raid was said to have destroyed the allied rear base for supplies and communications. All the naval planes returned to their base safely.

DUTCH INDIES ADMITS JAPANESE LANDINGS

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—According to dispatches received here today from Batavia, the Headquarters of the Dutch East Indies Forces, announced that the Japanese Forces effected successful landings at three places in Java on February 28.

JAPANESE ADVANCING SMOOTHLY IN JAVA

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 2.—Japanese Forces are carrying out their operations smoothly since their landing on widely separated parts of Java yesterday, according to a report made by reconnaissance planes, which flew over Java yesterday. The report said the Japanese troops are enlarging their field of operations without meeting noticeable enemy resistance. It also indicated that Japanese Air units are aiding land forces unchallenged by a single enemy warplane.

INDIAN NATIONALIST URGES COUNTRYMEN TO FIGHT ENGLAND

British Imperialism Is Most Diabolical Enemy, States Subhas Chandra Bose

TIME NOW OPPORTUNE

People All Told to Cooperate With Nations Now Engaged In War Against Britain

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 1.—British imperialism is the most diabolical enemy to India's freedom for the Indian masses have been ruthlessly suppressed and persecuted, and it is the eternal foe of India which should be erased till the country is once again the mistress of her destiny. The opportune moment has arrived now and India will rise, cooperating with all nations who will help to overthrow England, in order that through India's liberation, Asia and the rest of the world under the sinister domination of Anglo-Saxon influence will march toward the goal of human emancipation.

Such is the gist of the proclamation addressed to all the Indians at home and abroad by Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the foremost leaders of the Indian nationalist movement, who last year escaped from a British prison, as he broadcast over an unnamed radio station on February 27.

His speech is as follows:

"For about a year, I have waited in silence and patience for the march of events and now that the hour has struck, I come forward to speak. The fall of Singapore means the collapse of the British Empire, the end of the iniquitous regime which it has symbolized, and the dawn of a new era in Indian history.

"The Indian people, who have long suffered from the humiliation of a foreign yoke and have been ruined spiritually, politically and economically while under British domination, must now offer their humble thanks to the Almighty for the auspicious event, which bears for India the promise of life and freedom.

"British imperialism has in modern history been the most diabolical enemy and the most formidable obstacle to progress. Because of it, a very large section of mankind has been kept enslaved and in India alone, one-fifth of the human race has been ruthlessly suppressed and persecuted.

Is Eternal Foe

"For other nations, British imperialism may be the enemy of today, but for Indian it is the eternal foe. Between these two, there can be neither peace nor compromise, and the enemies of British imperialism are the natural Allies of India, just as the Allies of British imperialism are today our natural enemies.

"The outside world hears from time to time voices coming from India, claiming to speak either in the name of the Indian National Congress or of the Indian people. But these are voices coming through the channels of British propaganda and nobody should make the grave mistake of regarding them as representative of free India.

"As is natural in a land that has been under foreign domination, the British oppressors have endeavored to create division among the Indian people. As a consequence thereof, we find in India those who openly support British imperialism.

"There are others, who either intentionally or unintentionally help the British cause while often camouflaging their real motives by talking of cooperation with Chungking, Russia and other Allies of England.

"There is, however, the vast majority of the Indian people, who will have no compromise with Great Britain and who are determined to fight on until full independence has definitely been achieved.

"Owing to wartime conditions prevailing in India, the voice of the freedom-loving Indians cannot cross the frontiers of that country but, we, who have fought for more than two decades for our national emancipation know exactly what the vast majority of our countrymen think and feel today.

To Fight for Freedom

"Standing at one of the crossroads of world history, I solemnly declare on behalf of all freedom-loving Indians in India and abroad that we shall continue to fight British imperialism till India is once again the mistress of her destiny.

"During this struggle and in the reconstruction that will follow, we shall heartily cooperate with all those who

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Japanese Push On in Java

With the simultaneous landing of crack units of the Japanese Fighting Forces on the east, west and central sectors of Java, the Allied forces in this island are now trapped. Though the exact location of the triple landings have not been announced, it is believed that they have been made at the most strategic spots on the island. The roads on the island are excellent. There are about 5,500 miles of bituminous surface highways and about 10,000 other asphalt-concrete and sand-clay roads. The total length of rails and tramways running through the length of the island is about 5,000 miles. Above is a map of Java, with the strategic points shown. Bottom is a picture of one of the fine highways leading to Batavia.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U.S. CORRRESPONDENT REPORTS DEFEAT

William J. Dunning, an American N.B.C. correspondent in Java, reported that the Dutch have made no plans for evacuation because they had believed that the war could never spread to the islands.

"High Dutch officials have confessed to me that they were reluctant about making evacuation plans, because deep down in their hearts they had been fully confident that the war would never spread to Java," he said. "They also told me that they did not want to create unnecessary fear and confusion among the Europeans and the natives on the islands."

VAN MOOK SCORES U.S. FOR NOT SENDING AID

In a blunt statement to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, complained that the United States was not giving enough aid to the Netherlands Government.

According to the correspondent, Van Mook charged that although his Government had paid the United States for war materials, not a single gun had arrived so far. Warning those who had been advocating the abandonment of Java and concentrating the allied defense efforts in Burma, he declared, "Such talk is nonsense, for after all, no war will be won with continuous defeats."

U.S. UNABLE TO REPLACE BRITISH SHIPS

LISBON—The London Daily Mail reports that the United States cannot replace the shipping losses sustained by Great Britain and that in order to move two million men, transports totaling seven million tons are necessary. It adds that a study of these figures makes it clear that it will be impossible to replace British shipping losses. The Daily Mail concludes by declaring that Britain cannot expect much from the United States in 1942.

SMALLER NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA

MADRID—According to reports received here from Melbourne, Minister for Supplies Beasley warned all newspapers to economize newsprint in view of the shortage of supplies. He emphasized that industries engaged in war production will henceforth be given priority on paper supplies. Beasley pointed out that some publishers are still ignoring the government's request and asked for whole-hearted cooperation.

JAPANESE LANDING SEALS JAVA'S FATE

Government-General at Batavia Said to Have Been Transferred to Bandoeng

N.E.I. IN CONFUSION

New York Times Admits Futility Of Sending Military Assistance to Island

The Japanese who are carrying on a war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have at last gained a foothold on Java, the last stronghold of the combined forces of America, Britain, and the United States in East Asia.

The landing of strong army units on Java, which has definitely sealed the fate of the island, where the combined America, Britain, and Dutch forces have their base, came less than 20 days after the surrender of Singapore, the last British base in East Asia.

It is easy to imagine the great consternation the news of the landing of Japanese Army units on Java caused among the Dutch authorities in the Netherlands East Indies who had been dreaming of making a stand against the Japanese from the island.

What heightened the confusion of the Dutch East Indies authorities was that the Japanese landing on Java followed closely the broadening of hostilities by the Japanese who had landed on Timor Island and the army parachute units who had landed near Palembang on Sumatra.

The Dutch authorities now have to cease hoping for any help from the combined fleet of America, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies, which has been practically wiped out of existence as a result of actions off the Java, Suma-

(Continued on Page 2)

Landings Made at Three Different Parts Of Island

NO TROOPS LOST

Large Imperial Army contingents, under the escort of Imperial Navy Units, effected daring landings at dawn on March 1, in the face of the enemy's violent counter-attacks, at various points in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday at 12:20 p.m. The Imperial Headquarters' communique in this connection says:

"Large crack contingents of the Imperial Army, under the escort of Imperial Navy Units, succeeded in landing at various points in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island at dawn on March 1, in the face of the enemy's violent counter-attacks, from the air, land and sea, after which they are extending their war achievements. The losses suffered by the Japanese convoy in these landing operations, so far ascertained, are one ship sunk and three stranded, but these ships had already mostly finished the landing of troops when they met with these misfortunes, so that there was practically no loss in personnel."

N.E.I. FALL NOW MATTER OF HOURS

The fate of Java, the heart of the Netherlands East Indies, is now practically sealed. The enemy's strategic points in the Greater East Asia Sea around Java have been undermined by Imperial Forces one after another in rapid succession, and the main force of the Southwestern Combined Squadron of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands has been wiped out as the result of the series of defeats in sea battles. Furthermore, the enemy air force in that area has been well-nigh annihilated in consequence of the destruction of 680 planes by Imperial Air Units. Placed in this serious predicament, a foreign telegram now reports, the Netherlands East Indies Government and the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces are finding Batavia too hot to hold them. It is even reported that General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, has actually completed all preparations for the transfer of the capital from Batavia to Bandoeng.

The occupation of Singapore on February 15, the reduction of Palembang, on Sumatra, by Imperial Army parachutist units on February 14, the capture of Bali Island on February 19 and the landing of Japanese Forces on Timor Island on February 20 completed the encirclement of Java Island, and this, coupled with the annihilation of the enemy fleet in those waters, has caused the complete collapse of the ABCD encirclement camp.

Australia is now exposed to the direct menace of Imperial Air Units and warships, and, with Japanese command of the Indian Ocean established, the route of connection between Australia and India has been completely severed.

As stated above, the Imperial Headquarters announced on Monday at 12:20 p.m. that picked Japanese contingents effected landings on Java Island. As soon as the enemy discovered the approach of a large group of Japanese transports under the escort of Imperial Navy Units and aircraft, he launched a vigorous attack on them. The Japanese, however, responded violently and succeeded in landing large bodies of troops at various points in defiance of the heavy enemy fire.

SUCCESSFUL JAPANESE OPERATIONS EXPLAINED

The prompt and pertinent action taken by the Japanese naval and air forces in these landing operations is, in the ultimate, ascribable to the intensive training which the Japanese Forces have had at other times. The enemy has hitherto made desperate efforts to strengthen the defense of Java as his last base of importance. After his defeat at Hongkong, Manila and Singapore, the enemy established his general headquarters at Batavia and, by strengthening his defenses as best he could, was hoping to defeat the Japanese advance to the Netherlands East Indies. In the battles off Surabaya and Batavia, however, the enemy fleet was completely routed and annihilated. The unusual fighting spirit which the enemy fleet displayed in these actions, nevertheless, shows how desperate he was to defend the Netherlands East Indies.

The landings carried out in spite of the strong resistance offered by the enemy is really worthy of great admiration. As the contributory causes of this brilliant success may be mentioned the following:—

1. The absolute numerical superiority of the Japanese Naval Force and the crippling blow dealt by it to the remnants of the enemy fleet.

2. The annihilation of the enemy air force, the Japanese Navy planes accounting for 382 enemy planes and the Army planes for some 200.

3. Skilled Japanese tactics and command and the full demonstration of the results of intensive training.

Java Island has a population of over 30,000,000 or more than half of the total population of the Netherlands East Indies. The

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COLLAPSE OF DUTCH DEFENSES IMMINENT

Fleet, Air Arm, Land Forces Dealt Crippling Blows By Japanese

ONLY JAVA REMAINS

But Fate of This Last Strategic Stronghold Is Already Decided

The enemy forces which are defending the Netherlands East Indies comprise about 100,000 troops, reports Domei.

Most of these forces are concentrating on the defense of Java, the only island in the Great Sunda Archipelago remaining under Dutch control. But the fate of Java was decided when Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, and New Britain Islands fell in rapid succession into Japanese hands. The annihilation of the combined fleet of America, Britain, and the Netherlands East Indies in a series of battles with the combined Japanese Fleet, destroyed the enemy's last hope of resisting Japan with any measure of success.

The East Indies authorities are giving indications of becoming aware of the impossibility of offering any effective resistance to the Japanese who are broadening hostilities in the islands. One of these indications is the reported consideration by them of plans to remove the Government General and the headquarters of the combined forces of America, Britain and the East Indies from Batavia to Bandoeng which is on the west coast of the island.

Bandoeng's Position Dangerous

The landing of strong Japanese Army units on Java, however, has led to a situation in which Bandoeng will be in as great danger from Japanese attack as Batavia is. The landing has also rendered ineffectual the naval base of Surabaya, the last remaining base for the defense of Java.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the East Indies, Java was defended by an army of slightly over 50,000 troops, but since the war the United States, Britain, and Australia have sent troops to reinforce the forces defending Java. The present strength of the defenders of the island is estimated to be more than 100,000 troops.

Java is divided into four areas for purposes of defense. There are concentrations of troops at Surabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, and Batavia. Efforts have been made to strengthen the defense of Surabaya in the east and of Batavia and Bandoeng in the west. The stronger fortresses of the island are located at Surabaya, Tjilatjap, Samarang, Batavia, and Bandoeng.

Air Force Crippled

There are about 70 airfields on the island, the largest of which are located at Batavia, Bandoeng, and Surabaya.

Prior to the war, the East Indies army air force had about 450 planes. The greater part of these machines, however, have been accounted for by the gallant Japanese airmen.

The East Indies navy, before the commencement of hostilities, had six cruisers and 10 destroyers. Its air force had about 670 planes. Most of these machines, however, have been destroyed by the Japanese Air Corps. As for the present fleet strength of the East Indies, it is negligible as a result of the battles off the Java and Surabaya coasts in which the main units of the fleet were sunk or severely damaged.

The armaments on Java Island are described by the Yomiuri as follows:—

The Netherlands East Indies has depended upon the United States and Britain for its defense, and the country had served as part of the defense for Singapore, Java constituting the most important base for the defense of the Netherlands East Indies. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the total strength of the troops on the island was something like 50,000, but it has been steadily increased since. With reinforcements from the United States, Britain and Australia, the total strength was recently put at over 100,000. The equipment of these troops has also been improved considerably. The island was divided into four defense districts, eastern, central, and the southern and northern sections of the western part, and the troops were stationed chiefly at important cities such as Malang, Surabaya, Semarang, Bandoeng and Batavia. In the eastern part, special importance has been attached to the defense of Surabaya, and in the western part to the defense of Batavia and Bandoeng. In view of the fact that Batavia is vulnerable to attack, the authorities of the Netherlands East Indies Army established their headquarters at Bandoeng.

Strong fortresses have been built at Surabaya, Tjilatjap, Semarang, Batavia and Bandoeng, efficient and powerful guns being mounted.

The total number of airfields exceeded 70. Batavia, Bandoeng and Surabaya had each more than two airfields.

WARTIME INDUSTRY BOOST

Economic Federation Will Conduct Comprehensive Study

For the dual purpose of increasing industrial efficiency and lowering production costs, the Wartime Ways and Means Committee of the Japan Economic Federation has decided to make a comprehensive study of the ways and means of enhancing efficiency in industrial plants in Japan, reports Domei.

It is understood that the Committee will take up for discussions the reorganization of the distribution system, utilization of idle facilities, simplification of standards of raw materials, and application of the priority principle with the final object of bolstering wartime industrial production through the promotion of efficiency.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Landing on Java

NICHI NICHI—Imperial Forces finally have effected a forceful landing on Java. The enemy, whose air forces have already been smashed by Japan, offered their last-ditch defense in the naval battles off Surabaya and Batavia, but their navies, too, have been annihilated. The whole world, since the fall of Singapore had anticipated that Java, the principal island of the Netherlands East Indies, would be landed on by Japanese Forces. Now this has been realized but earlier than generally anticipated. Words fail to express the admiration felt for the excellent strategy and brave fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.

Java can be likened to a tropical paradise, endowed with rich natural resources. Its population is 45,000,000 and the island is the most civilized of all South Sea islands. It is the center of politics, economy and communications of the whole Netherlands East Indies and the colonial policy of the Netherlands for the last 300 years has been concentrated on this island.

Considering the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has been carrying everything before it, the complete pacification of the island will not be a matter of remote possibility. The Dutch are known for their calculating nature, but they have gone amiss in their political and military calculations and have met with the present fate. However, this fate they well deserve as renumeration for their oppressive rule on the Indonesians.

The military operations on the whole Netherlands East Indies thus are drawing to an end.

Japanese Landings on Java Island

HOCHI—The Imperial Forces struck a heavy blow on Java Island, the heart of the Netherlands East Indies on March 1st. The Imperial Headquarters announced Monday afternoon that large bodies of Imperial Forces, under the escort of Imperial Navy Units, effected landings at various points in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island in the face of the enemy's violent counter-attacks from the air, land and sea and that they are extending the sphere of their operations. The Japanese operations against the Netherlands East Indies which have been progressing since January 11, when Imperial troops were landed on Celebes and Borneo Islands, reached their climax with the landing of fresh troops on Java Island.

Needless to say, Java Island constitutes the central and most important part of the Netherlands East Indies. It is on this island that the anti-Axis Combined Allied Army has its headquarters. It is obvious that the enemy will offer resistance there as one important outpost for the defense of Australia, but it is very doubtful whether he can hold this island much longer. It may well be said that the Imperial Forces already hold the fate of Java Island at their mercy.

All points of strategic importance which the enemy has possessed in the Greater East Asia Sea around Java Island have been undermined, and the enemy air force lies in ruins with a total of 460 planes shot down or wrecked. The Allied Combined Squadron in the Southwestern Pacific has also been annihilated as the result of the series of its defeats in sea battles. Now that Java Island is entirely isolated in such circumstances, the most which the enemy can make to defend the island will amount to little. The coup de grace dealt to the Allied Southwestern Pacific Squadron in the battles off Batavia and Surabaya will not only hasten the enemy's loss of Java Island and intensify the Australian crisis but will bring the enemy's plan of guerilla warfare to nought. On the other hand, the Imperial Forces have secured an absolutely superior strategic position over the enemy, in which they can develop operations where they choose.

The victories in the battles off Batavia and Surabaya mean the triumph of the Japanese Navy which has more than made up for the quantitative restrictions imposed upon it by the London Treaty, by improving its quality. These battles richly deserve as high a position in the war history of the world as the battle of Hawaii and the battle off Malaya.

With the enemy ships practically swept off the Southwestern Pacific, the last day of Java Island, the enemy's last base, is fast approaching, and the ABCD camp, of which the United States and Britain used to talk vauntingly before the outbreak of the present war, has been torn to pieces.

Distribution System

YOMIURI—The increase and maintenance of national vitality in time of war is essential for the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia. The 100,000,000 people of Japan firmly believe that they will win the war and, on this account, they are fulfilling their duty through their own professions. Privation and hardships are gone through by them without complaint. It is for this reason that Japan's industrial production is increased. Improvement of the system of distributing daily foodstuffs including fish, shell fish, vegetables, beef, pork, bean paste and soy sauce is amply hoped for by the nation. It is hoped that the Government will solve this issue through their renewed efforts.

N.E.I. ADMITS DEFEAT IN JAVA SEA SERIOUS

Residents Must Report Number Of Bodies Found, Under Pain Of Heavy Fine

ALLIED LEADERS MEET

Boast That Plans for Counter-Strategy in Pacific Finally Formed

Domei

SAIGON, March 2.—Confirming the serious defeat experienced in the battle off the coast of Java, the Dutch East Indies Government issued an order to the effect that residents in the coastal district of Java failing to report to the Government the names and numbers of identification cards attached to floating bodies along the coast, immediately upon discovery, will be subject to penalties of detention not exceeding 5 years or fines not exceeding 1,000 guilders.

Meanwhile, the Batavia Radio Station, unable to report details of the battle, has been broadcasting the foregoing Governmental order repeatedly since yesterday morning.

Intensive Consultations

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Closeted for three days and nights in intensive consultations brought on by the acute threats from successful Japanese landings on the Netherlands East Indies, Allied Military leaders, presided over by John Curtin, Prime Minister and Minister for Defense Co-ordination of Australia, today finally evolved plans for counter-strategy in the Pacific, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

Others who attended the meeting included Herbert V. Evatt, New Zealand External Affairs Minister, Robert Gordon Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia, and Daniel G. Sullivan, New Zealand Minister of Supply.

Stressing New Zealand's utmost cooperation with Australia, Mr. Sullivan at the same time admitted in a radio broadcast today that New Zealand and Australia both face a crisis. Losses suffered by one are inseparably losses for the other, he said.

"Through personal negotiations we must examine all phases of the question regarding the prosecution of the war," Mr. Sullivan said.

Army Units Land on Java

(Continued From Page 1)

density of population there is over 300 per square kilometer (double the density of population in Japan Proper). The population of Java, combined with the 20,000,000 population of Sumatra, account for five-sixths of the entire population of the Netherlands East Indies. It is very noteworthy that the successful landing operations just announced by the Imperial Headquarters have virtually put Java, the main base of the Netherlands East Indies, under Japanese control.

In short, the operations against the Netherlands East Indies are fast approaching their successful termination. The day is evidently not far off when the Southwestern Pacific will pass entirely into Japanese hands. It may well be imagined that Australia and New Zealand, which are now entirely isolated, are feeling a serious menace. An end will soon be put to the international injustices committed by the Netherlands for years in this part of the world and the Netherlands East Indies will recover its proper status as the treasure house of Asia, thereby contributing to the welfare of mankind.

JAPAN'S POWER UNLIMITED, ENVOY OSHIMA ANNOUNCES

Fighting Forces Able to Destroy All New Anglo-American Bases in Pacific

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, commenting on the reported plan of the American offensive starting from Australia, declared to a Deutsche Zeitung im Ostland correspondent that, "Japan is firmly determined and also able to destroy all Anglo-Saxon bases which are threats to the Greater East Asiatic realms," according to the official German News Agency.

"No one can believe," the Ambassador continued, "that America would be in a position to send so many troops and arms to Australia in order to launch a serious counter-offensive against Japan. But if such an attempt should be made, then the Japanese armed forces will stamp them out while yet in its embryonic stage."

Lieutenant-General Oshima emphasized in the interview the close cooperation between Japan Germany and Italy.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

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softly over the village, like a solitary traveler trudging slowly along to a far, far place. . . .

But the drizzle which once started falling did not cease, even though two days, three days, passed. The dogs became alive with fleas. Pathetically the two dogs helped each other fight them off from their backs and the tip of their tails. Before he knew it they were upon him too. They crawled all over his body, forming countless minute lines. The table was laid every day with the same dishes; even the dogs tired of this monotonous diet.

What was more, the cat went out walking in the rain every day, returning with a number of frogs between its teeth and stalking through the house with its wet fur and muddy paws. The wife shouted in an exaggerated fashion and ran frantically about the rooms. Often the frogs lay dead on the matted floors with their raw-white bellies exposed. The house within looked precisely like the wild fields without.

(To Be Concluded)

PRISONER THINKS BRITISH CAN NEVER EMERGE VICTOR

Sub-Lieutenant Dickenson Gives Up All Hope of Allies Winning War

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 1.—Belief that neither Britain nor the United States has any chance of beating Japan in the Pacific was expressed today by Sub-Lieutenant C. Dickenson, British naval prisoner here.

Sub-Lieutenant Dickenson, 24-year old native of Bristol, is now in a hospital in Seletar for head wounds received when his converted cruiser was sunk February 1 in Keppel Harbor by Japanese aircraft.

When he was informed that out of more than 60 British warships and armed refugee ships, which fled Singapore February 12 for Java, 26 had been seized and the rest sunk by the Japanese Navy, Sub-Lieutenant Dickenson registered surprise and said, so far as the Pacific is concerned, the fate of Britain and the United States has been sealed and the war would end soon.

Japanese Landing Seals Java's Fate

(Continued From Page 1)

tra, and Batavia coasts.

If the Dutch East Indies still has any hope of bolstering its war effort by aid from the United States, it is bound to be disappointed. After the fall of Singapore the American authorities in the East Indies were reported to have promised American aid for the Dutch colony in its struggle with Japan. But quarters close to the White House were dubious as to the value of any forces to be sent by the United States to reinforce the defenders of the East Indies. The position of the United States on the question of aid for the East Indies was put by the New York Times when the paper on February 16 said that no American help sent to reinforce the troops defending the East Indies could do anything to prevent the Dutch colony from falling into Japanese hands.

The statement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that Britain was not in a position to send reinforcements to East Asia shattered all Dutch hopes for increased British aid in resisting Japan. It would be interesting to know, to what extent this statement contributed in generating the intense discontent felt by the East Indies authorities toward Britain.

When the East Indies saw that it was in danger from Japan, it was prompt to appeal to Australia to rush aid to it. In asking for Australian aid it was asking what that country could not give even if it wanted to.

The condition of the Netherlands East Indies was indicated in the broadcast speech made by Hubertus van Mook, Vice Governor-General of the Dutch colony, on February 26. He began by speaking of alleged efforts made by the East Indies to preserve peace before it was reduced to the position in which it found itself. He went on to say that "the time has past when we could withdraw after destroying our equipment and all that has been left for us to do is to resist to the last man."

That the East Indies authorities do not know what to do in the predicament in which they find themselves is indicated in a message given by Lieutenant-General H. Tern Porten, Commander-in Chief of the East Indies forces, to his troops in which was a passage to the effect that there is no reason for being pessimistic or optimistic.

With the Japanese Forces surrounding Java, the defenders of the East Indies have every reason for being pessimistic.

The Vice Governor-General of the East Indies was not speaking the truth when he told his people that the country wanted peace from the beginning. Did not Japan give the East Indies an opportunity to reconsider its attitude before operations were started against it? Reports tell of the completion of preparations for the transfer of the Government General in Batavia to Bandoeng. The defenders of the colony are supposed to know better than anybody else whether they stand any chance of successfully resisting the Japanese who are all-powerful in all East Indies territory.

Japan's Army Builds 400-KM. Auto Road Between Thai and Burma to Advance Forces

An automobile road extending approximately 400 kilometers through the precipitous region of the Pek mountain from an undisclosed base in Thailand to Phaung and Moulmein has been completed recently by the Imperial Forces, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from Phaung.

The scribe, who followed the Army and rode through the pass in the dead of night, gives the following description of the hazardous trip.

"Risking the dangers that were in store in passing through deep ravines and high cliffs, the party passed over the Pek mountain and reached the other side toward 9 p.m. on February 20. As it was completely dark by this time and a thick jungle zone was ahead, I prepared to encamp, thinking that the soldiers will be billetted here for the night.

"Contrary to my expectation, however, the soldiers were ordered to proceed and accordingly, I boarded the military truck and plunged into the jungle. Quite different from the Pek mountain, the road was much rougher and both sides of the narrow path were lined with giant trees and bamboo thickets densely entwined with vines. Following a three hours drive, the truck on which I rode was separated from the others, increasing the feeling of weirdness as it roared through the darkness.

"Shortly afterward, the moon came out and glancing around, I could vaguely make out the thick forest of trees resembling Japanese Nara (quercus glandulifera) now on both sides of the road, the bamboo thicket having ended. As we passed many bridges in the course of a long winding trip, I am sure that we crossed the same river several times.

"After eight hours of difficult motoring, we finally reached an important railway junction near the Thai-Burma border at dawn on the following day. The other trucks caught up with us some 40 minutes later."

Five Naval Officers Posthumously Given Higher Decorations

Four navy officers and one warrant officer were posthumously given higher decorations on Monday in recognition of their services rendered to the Navy. These officers were victims of intensive aviation training. The late Rear-Admiral Teizo Matsuo was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun under date of June 29, 1940, the late Lieutenant Muneyasu Aoki with the Fifth Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun under date of January 26, 1941, the late Lieutenant Ichizo Nakao with the same under the date of April 21, 1941, the late Lieutenant Takeji Sukyoji also with the same order under date of October 6, 1941, and the late Third Class Aviation Warrant Officer with the Seventh Class Order of the Blue Paulownia under date of February 21, 1942.

SOVIET FORCES REPULSED BY AXIS TROOPS AT ILMEN

German Infantry Division Captures Numerous Kinds of Guns in Engagement

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 1.—Although the Soviets lost more than 2,000 killed in a five-day attack in the sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, they did not even score any minor local success since all their attacks have been repulsed by a German infantry division defending this sector.

The attacks, staged by strong Soviet forces east of Lake Ilmen on February 27 and 28 respectively have likewise been repulsed by the German troops.

At one point of this sector alone, more than 450 dead Bolshevists were counted.

The war materials, captured by the German troops in these actions include five guns, 16 machine-guns and a number of anti-tank guns.

JUDICIAL OFFICIALS MEET

Extraordinary Conference Held at Justice Ministry

An extraordinary judicial officials' conference was held at the Justice Ministry on Monday in order to deliberate upon wartime judicial bills, which were adopted at the present Diet session now in adjournment and also on the Imperial amnesty recently enforced.

It was attended by the Chief Justice and Procurator-General, both of the Supreme Court, chief judges of six Appellate Courts and their chief procurators, and chief judges and chief procurators of 50 District Courts in this country. A speech was delivered by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura.

MINING BOARD CREATED

Japanese to Develop Resources in N.E.I. Occupied Areas

The Government on Sunday took steps to create an organization which will speed extraction of mineral resources in occupied areas of the Netherlands East Indies, in order to augment those resources already being developed in the Philippines and Malaya, according to Domei.

Eight leading industrialists have been formally designated to supervise the mining of bauxite at Pintan, tin on Banka island and nickel in Celebes.

The names of these appointees have not been disclosed as those of eight other industrial leaders designated last month, who already are engaged in mining copper, iron, chrome, manganese resources in the Philippines and Malaya.

WAR PHOTOS TO BE SENT

North China to See Developments Of East Asia Conflict

C.P.S.

TIENTSIN, March 2.—To bring the people to a fuller realization of the implications of the War of Greater East Asia, photographs showing the outstanding developments of the war will be distributed throughout North China.

The Tientsin Municipal authorities recently held an exhibition of these pictures, and it was decided to send these out in two instalments for public showings in Tsingtao, Tsinan, Paoting, Shihchiachuang and other important towns and villages in North China.

ARMS PRODUCTION IN U.S. GOING DOWN

Numerous Strikes Throughout Nation Impede Carrying Out Of Armament Program

D.N.B.

MADRID, March 1.—The New York correspondent of the Spanish paper, Ya, gives an interesting account of the social crisis among American working classes, at present.

He states that the organized working class has been constituting a considerable handicap in the armament production of the United States since strikes were continued to be started time and again all over the country.

These strikes were an indication that the present capacity of the American industry was still a long way off from the fantastic figures continuously being announced by President Roosevelt. The Government was at the moment busy settling various strikes such as for instance, the strike of 200 welders of the Bethlehem Steel company.

Additional strikes have broken out in various plants of the General Electric Company as well as in the Monarch Aluminium Company, which is engaged in the production of spare parts for the airplane industry. Also an unspecified shipbuilding plant is being threatened by a large strike, thus endangering its shipbuilding program for cargo ships which have to be delivered at a fixed time.

The workers flatly refuse to work two hours longer every day, thus bringing into confusion the entire program of production of various plants. Senators and Congressmen are, consequently, insisting on the introduction of a new law fixing wages and prices as well. These new laws will likewise compulsorily introduce the 10 hours working day at the same time prohibiting daily strikes.

Living costs in the United States, the correspondent further states, have risen another 15 per cent in February alone. The workers, on the other hand, are striving for obtaining higher wages. Specialized and skilled labor is very scarce in the war industry, which had to be overcome by the introduction of the 40 hours week schedule.

Many workers, however, have declared their unwillingness to agree to such a prolongation of the working time.

North America at present faces the dilemma of being burdened with a gigantic armament program that is to be carried through under a liberal Government which, so far, has been looked upon as the greatest social achievement.

However, the armament program cannot be carried out if all social benefits of which the workers in the United States, have so far partaken are cancelled by this very liberal Government.

Sato Calls on Premier

Naotake Sato, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union. called on Premier Hideki Tojo at 9:30 a.m. Monday at the latter's official residence.

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BRITISH SHIP ENTERS PORT JAPANESE TOOK

Vessel Is Captured When it Steams Into Harbor Occupied By Imperial Forces

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 1.—After the first excited flurry caused by the entrance of 26 captured British vessels last Friday under escort of Japanese destroyers had died down, it was revealed that a scrubby insignificant looking 1,000-tonner had one of the most interesting experiences to tell.

The vessel, formerly a British patrol ship, had slipped out of the former Singapore naval base on February 2 laden with panic striken evacuees and had succeeded in squirming through the Japanese blockade after a harrowing dash.

Twist of Fate

However, under a queer twist of fate, it was captured intact when it put into an undisclosed port on February 15. That particular port had been occupied by the Japanese much to the surprise and dismay of the British.

After dropping off the passengers at an undisclosed island, the ship was brought back to Shonan Island by four Japanese bluejackets who commanded a crew of more than two dozen British seamen.

Back at the Shonan base the expressions on the faces of the stalwart tatooed British sailors showed they were completely dispirited and apparently all to satisfied with a safe bombless life of war prisoners as they scrubbed decks under the direction of a lone Japanese guard,

Gibraltar of East

Special to the Yomiuri

SHONAN ISLAND—With the restoration of peace and order in Shonan Island, the Yomiuri correspondent in Shonan Island made an inspection tour to Blakeng Mati, island-fortress now occupied by the Japanese Forces, but which was reputed to have been capable of withstanding enemy assaults for three years. The following is a vivid account of his trip:

"We boarded a tiny motor launch moored along the Empire Docks in Shonan City, on the morning of February 26.

"After a 20 minute ride south across the one kilometer wide channel known as Keppel Harbor, we reached the island fortress of Blakang Mati.

"As we approached the island we could see its coastal line thickly netted with devilish looking barbed wire entanglements. A machine-gunned Spitfire plane, which had plunged into malayan waters was helplessly bobbing up and down on the splashing waves like some giant water fowl with its wings sheared.

Greatest Fortress

"These grim sights were reminders that these skies and waters and these islands were shelled relentlessly by our forces who knocked out the mighty Singapore citadel on February 15 and subsequently occupied Blakang Mati, reputed to be the greatest British fortress east of Suez, on February 22.

"The island was practically deserted today, without a soul in sight except for three or four Malayan natives fishing from their tiny fishing crafts.

"Our Indian soldier guide took us up a hill to a three-storied concrete fortress housing guns, munitions and supplies. This fortress overlooks Keppel Harbor and commands a distant view of Bukit Timah in the center of Shonan Island.

"This is where the fortress commander and 500 British soldiers were said to have conducted their initial defense of the island until the Japanese shelling become too unbearable, and he and his men were forced to flee to another fortress situated in the center of the island.

Stocked With Best

"The British engineers had constructed a large reservoir, and erected fortifications and, had stocked the island with the finest equipment possible. Anglo-American military authorities and newspapermen had reiterated that this island fortress alone with 1,000 soldiers can withstand enemy assaults for three years.

"They were apparently speaking with conviction in the three nine-inch and ten six-inch cannons, capable of making 360 degree turns, which we saw mounted on a point 200 meters above sea level.

"Surrounding waters were literally dotted with tiny islets. To the west lies Batan Island, which was occupied by Japanese Forces without the loss of a single life on February 18. We could still see columns of black smoke curling skyward from oil tanks on Batan."

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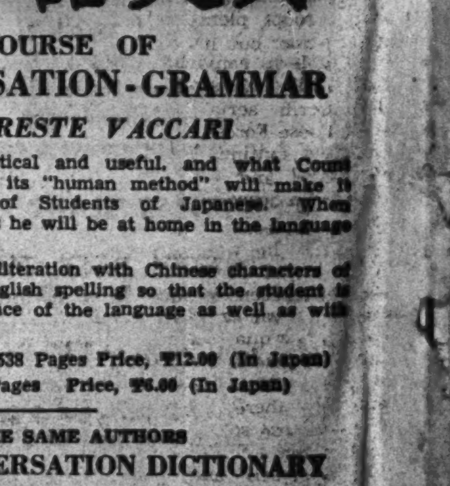

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ANGLO-U.S. DREAMS OF HEGEMONY ENDED

War Destroys British, American Representatives' Aggressive Plans in Asia

When the invincible Japanese smashed their way victoriously through Guam, Wake, Hongkong and Singapore in rapid succession, they left in their wake the four sad and disheartened figures of Captain G. J. McMillan, Commander Winfield Cunningham, Sir Mark Aitchison Young and Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, probably to recall the reminiscences of their erstwhile influential days that are never to be, at least in their former capacity, the Asahi Weekly says.

The first batch of war prisoners to reach Zentsuji following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was the 421 American naval officers and men led by Captain G. J. McMillan, ex-Governor of Guam. Unlike those who reached Yokohama previously in summer clothes, these men were wrapped in thick overcoats, a very strange sight as the visitors came from the tropics.

The first word uttered by the former governor of Guam Island upon his arrival in Japan was that although he had no confidence of defending the island with a handful of marines and police officers, he had never dreamed that it would be taken by the Japanese Forces in the amazingly short space of four days after the outbreak of the war.

They were, however, a bunch of happy-go-lucky sort of men, asking the Japanese officers to convey a message to President Roosevelt to the effect that they fought bravely until the last moment. Asked about his opinion regarding the final outcome of the current war, Captain McMillian nonchalantly replied that as an American citizen, he is firmly convinced of victory for the American side. Captain McMillan is 52 years old.

Commander Winfield Cunningham, Commander of the American Garrison at Wake, who got news of the outbreak of war ten days after taking up his post in Wake and taken a prisoner fifteen days after the hostilities started, is a living specimen of the chocolate soldier produced by the American candy factory.

Graduates From Annapolis

Graduating from the Annapolis Naval Academy at the age of twenty, he was commissioned as a sub-lieutenant in the American Navy. He was first attached to a cruiser but later transferred to the luckless American seaplane tender, Langley, which was sunk by the Japanese Air Units. After that, he was attached to an airfield in Pearl Harbor and again returned to serve in another seaplane tender in 1940, finally becoming the Commander of the American Garrison at Wake on November 28, 1941.

As the brief sketch of his career shows, Commander Cunningham had been in the air and naval services almost continually and this record of his promoted the American officials to select him to take charge of the important base in the Pacific. However, the ability of the "expert" to defend the strategic point was absolutely no match to the competency of the Imperial Forces, and compelled him to surrender to the might of the Japanese Forces. On his arrival at the port of Yokohama on January 18, 1942, the vanquished commander talked to the following effect:

"At the instruction of Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, I came South to establish naval and air bases at the Island of Wake. To be frank, however, I always had the idea that Japan would be eventually forced to yield instead of resorting to an armed conflict. Consequently, I did not even dream of the Pacific War.

"But December 8, 1941, was to bring me the greatest shock of the two decades of my naval life. Both the Japanese and American broadcasting stations started pounding the news of the declaration into my ear in rapid succession to be closely followed by the debacle of our forces at Pearl Harbor. I said to myself then, 'next is our turn,' and wired repeatedly to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet to send reinforcements and additional supply of arms and munitions but all in vain.

"As the anxiety mounted, I called my 1,200 men and consoled them as well as myself that there was nothing to fear for the coming six months, with that many troops, plenty of provisions and ammunition, but it was nevertheless impossible to convince myself.

"Subsequently, however, the incessant and terrific aerial bombardments of the Japanese Forces over the small island, which continued for hours at a time, ceased, and we were able at last to sleep in peace.

Gets Second Shock

"Then came the unforgettable news of the landing of Japanese Forces on the island on December 23, the second shock in my naval career. I paced up and down in my quarters but unable to stand the suspense any longer, I raced to the shore with a number of subordinates, but there I encountered a group of Japanese soldiers approaching in our direction. 'This is the end,' I thought to myself and immediately ordered my men to throw away their arms and surrender.

"I stoutly believed that our forces could hold out at least a month but found in dismay that we had been living only on the material side, completely forgetting the importance of spiritual power. The strength of the Japanese Force and their remarkable spiritual power are the greatest lessons the War of Greater East Asia has given me."

Thus, the 42-year old Commander Cunningham, his thoughts wandering across the vast Pacific to Annapolis where he left his wife and children, talked about the impressions of the current war.

This was a few days before the epochal surrender of the British forces in Hongkong when Sir Mark Aitchison Young, the Governor-General of the Crown Colony, declared; 'We shall carry on until we are taken prisoner.' Such must be the British chivalry.

This sublime spirit to undergo supreme sacrifice for the cause of the State is absent from the minds of the British soldiers and at 5:50 p.m. on December 25, 1941, the besieged forces in the island sued for peace, having finally been made prisoners of war after a conference at the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon.

Doesn't Understand Bushido

They seemed, however, to understand vaguely the Japanese Bushido spirit for, the Governor-General, when surrounded by a group of cameramen, asked to be spared of a humiliation by virtue of the Bushido generosity.

Sir Mark A. Young, 65 years of age, comes from a typical British family whose forefathers served in the colonial field for years. His father was the Deputy-Governor of Punjab while three of his brothers are also among the Britishers who took lion's share in India, Trinidad and other parts of the world. Schooled at Eton and the King's College he graduated from Cambridge, serving as Governor-General of Ceylon, Palestine and Tanganyika, and finally ended up in Hongkong last summer.

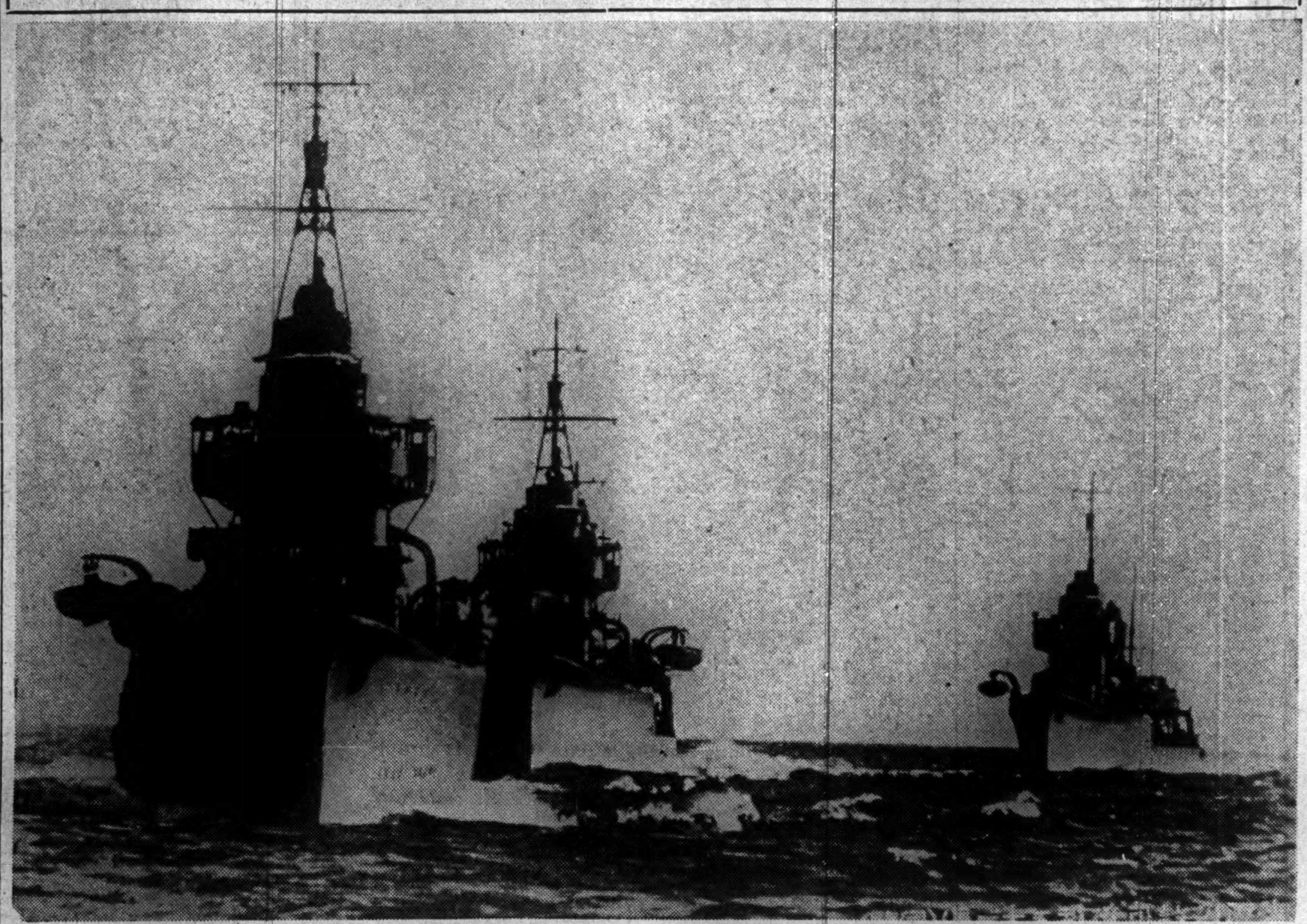
Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Governor-General of the Straits Settlements, is 64 years old.

The higher-ups in Britain once said that the day will come when the history of the world would be rewritten at Singapore, but even Sir Thomas himself could not have dreamed that such an undertaking would be initiated by Japan.

Sir Thomas, the Governor-General of Malaya, was concurrently the High Commissioner of various Malay countries including the federated and unfederated States, assuming control over a comprehensive area of British possessions.

But now that Singapore, built with years of strenuous labor and at a tremendous expense of £50 million and which was called the Rocks of the East, has crumbled before the might of the Imperial Forces, there is but one thing for the former British Governor-General to do, to repent the British folly in the past.

Rulers of Greater East Asia Sea



With decks cleared for action, units of Japan's mighty Navy will keep constant vigil in near-by and distant seas until every obstacle standing in the way of the formation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been completely smashed. Seen here are warships operating in the Greater East Asia Sea, protecting the nation's mercantile shipping and ever ready to pounce on remnants of the enemy's now almost completely disabled fleet if they should be sighted. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

FILIPINOS BECOMING VERY PRO-JAPANESE

Greater Part of People Now Understand True Aim of East Asia War

With peace and order rapidly being restored in the Philippines, the greater part of the people have come to fully understand Japan's true aims in the War of Greater East Asia and are now showing a strong tendency to do their utmost to collaborate with the Japanese in building up a new Philippines—a Philippines completely cleared of American exploitation and extortion.

This trend is evident in all of the occupied areas where public opinion is becoming strongly pro-Japanese, and as the latest testimony of this national feeling, the Asahi quotes a radio speech by Dr. Folio Ruz, broadcast last Wednesday over station KZRH. The speaker, during the course of his comment on President Roosevelt's "fireside chat, made on the previous day, strongly advised his compatriots to be awakened to the new state of events developing before their very eyes.

Dr. Ruz said, according to the Asahi, that in view of the United States' inability to send further reinforcements to the southwestern Pacific, the Philippines will never again be placed under American influence. If there are any who still cling to the American way, therefore, Dr. Ruz declared, they should immediately change their outlook and cast aside their mistaken belief in American superiority and endeavor to understand the true cause of Japan's taking up arms—a cause which has as its aim the historic task of liberating all Asiatics from the tyranny of the Anglo-Saxons.

"During his fireside chat," Dr. Ruz continued, "President Roosevelt fully admitted the fact that the battle-fronts are all scattered too far away for America to be able to effectively dispatch reinforcements. He also admitted Japan's superior position in the present war in the Pacific, which enables it to send warships almost anywhere they are required.

"Therefore, what is now urgently required for the welfare of the Philippines is for our nation to place perfect trust in the Imperial Japanese Forces. Furthermore, the Filipinos must cooperate with the Japanese in establishing a Co-Prosperity Sphere of all nations in East Asia."

In the concluding part of his speech, Dr. Ruz stressed that although the Islands had been under foreign domination for over 400 years, the same islands are now on their way to obtain the status of a regular independent nation. "And all this" he emphasized, is being brought about with the support of Japan, a great nation whose sincerity not one Filipino should entertain even the slightest doubt.

Story of 3 Human Bombs in Shanghai Incident Repeated in Fierce Fighting in Bataan Region

Asahi Service

BATAAN FRONT, February 24—A pathetic but heroic death of two Japanese soldiers, who charged into the enemy barbed wire entanglements with explosives, thus making it possible for their comrades to penetrate, immediately reminded this reporter of the famous "three human bombs" during the Shanghai Incident.

In attacking the enemy position in the Samat Range on February 2), the Nishimura contingent came face to face with a virtual stone wall as the enemy had constructed rows of strong barbed wire entanglements atop a hill about 150 meters away. It was absolutely necessary to blast this obstruction in order to charge into the enemy main force but due to its importance in defending the Samat Range, the enemy offered furious resistance, concentrating its fire upon the besieging army from the hill.

Suddenly, Private Kenzo Hane, holding explosives under both arm-pits, dashed toward the entanglements under cross-fire of the enemy guns. A second later, yet another, Private Shigeo Kuro, plunged forward toward the obstruction with ignited high-explosives, both men being blown to bits a few seconds later when the bombs exploded with a terrific report.

A way had been opened by the supreme sacrifice of the two men and the contingent, not losing one moment, charged into the enemy defense, reducing the Samat Range toward dusk the same day.

"The self-sacrificing spirit of the two men, needless to say, is worthy of the highest praise," this reporter was told by a sub-commander, "but the bravery, gallantry, and least of all, the presence of mind under any emergency, on the part of other soldiers are due special mention. To cite an example, Private Yuji Tsubokura, immediately after the self-destruction of the two men, proceeded some 200 meters toward the enemy line and reported the enemy condition following a thorough inspection in perfect calmness."

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Second game of Giants vs. Taiyo, three game series at the Korakuen stadium 1 p.m.

The second tilt of the Giants versus Taiyo professional baseball series, which was postponed from Monday because of wet grounds will be played today from 1 p.m. at the Korakuen stadium.

At the same time it was announced that the annual Tokyo City Mayor's Cup championships will get under way March 6 and continue for three days.

Four nines, the Giants, Kurowashi, Taiyo and Nagoya will participate in the championships.

Two tilts are to be played in each of the three days with the Taiyo versus Kurowashi game opening the series at 1 p.m. March 6.

The schedule follows:

March 6—Taiyo vs. Kurowashi and Nagoya vs. Giants.

" 7—Nagoya vs. Taiyo and Giants vs. Kurowashi.

" 8—Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Giants vs. Taiyo.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular conference of Vice-Ministers was opened at the official residence of the Premier at 9 a.m. Monday when Iwao Yamazaki, Home Vice-Minister, explained the Government policy for the forthcoming general election, which is scheduled to take place on April 30.

Indian Nationalist Urges Countrymen To Fight England

(Continued From Page 1)

will help us in overthrowing the common enemy. I am confident that in this sacred struggle, the vast majority of the Indian people will be with us.

"No maneuver, intrigue or conspiracy on the part of the agents of Anglo-American imperialism, however prominent they may be and to whichever nationality they may belong, can throw doubt in the eyes of the Indian people or make them swerve from the path of patriotic duty.

"The hour of India's salvation is at hand. India will now rise and break the chains of servitude that have bound her so long. Through India's liberation, Asia and the world will move forward toward the larger goal of human emancipation."

His Career

Subhas Chandra Bose is one of the best known champions of Indian freedom, and is one of the greatest leaders of Indian nationalism united in the Indian National Congress Party.

Like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Bose had also been elected President of the Indian National Congress.

He was born in 1889 as the son of an official at Cuttack in Bengal, the richest and most densely populated province of India, which also plays the leading part politically and spiritually.

Mr. Bose studied first at Calcutta and then at Cambridge in England passing the examination as a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, which is one of the most difficult examinations.

Joined Gandhi's Movement

After his return to India, he, however, did not enter the privileges of a position of an official of the British Administration to which he was entitled on the basis of his examination but, instead, joined Gandhi's movement of non-cooperation.

In his home province Bengal, he rapidly advanced to a high political position becoming the right-hand man of the great Bengal leader, Das, who is still remembered with veneration all over India. When Mr. Das died in 1925, he became his natural successor.

From 1922 to 1924, he was editor of the paper, Forward, and in 1924, he was elected to a leading position in the Municipal Administration of Calcutta and in this responsible position, he had the opportunity of proving his ability as an organizer.

His arrest, however, put an end to his political activity and he was exiled to Burma. He was finally released for reasons of health under the condition that he go to Europe for cure and recreation on his own expenses. During several years of exile in Europe, he had the opportunity of visiting practically all European capitals and studying the political life of Europe.

JAPANESE EVACUEES FROM JAVA THRILLED

Landing by Imperial Troops Gives Them Hopes of Returning to Island

The news of the successful landing of strong army units on Java, headquarters of General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies in the southwestern Pacific, was a matter for special congratulation to Japanese evacuees from the East Indies.

Shigezo Okano, who was among the first Japanese to evacuate Java where he had been running a department store in Surabaya, the largest on the island, had the following to say to the press in connection with Japanese landing operations in Java:

"The defense of Java may be strong. But the Japanese who have scored great victories in the War of Greater East Asia can be depended upon to make short work of capturing the whole island. There are broad level highways over the island. Some of them run to the summits of high mountains. These highways will prove a great aid to the Japanese in their operations against the island.

"Java has an area about 60 per cent of the area of the main island of Japan. The inhabitants of the island number about 40,000,000. Almost all of these people are of the Indonesian race.

"At the time I returned to Japan there were 5,000 Japanese nationals on the island. The Chinese merchants numbered 1,500,000, and the Dutch nationals 240,000. These Chinese and Dutch residents at heart dreaded the Japanese, who had been increasingly active.

"The native inhabitants of the island, who are of the Indonesian race, were utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the island was governed. They have been carrying on movements for making the island independent ever since the East Indies was brought under Dutch control. It is up to Japan which has taken up the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to lend a helping hand to these people in their attempt to get rid of Dutch rule."

Another evacuee, Tsuneo Yamamoto, who is attending a class where instructions are being given at the Japan Women's Association Hall in Shiba Park for the benefit of the people wishing to return to the East Indies, said the following to the press:

"I have been expecting the occupation of Java since the surrender of Singapore.

"The native residents of Java are very friendly toward Japan. I am sure that these people will be only too glad to meet the Japanese when they have occupied the island.

"The general residents of Java felt they had grievances against the Government General. And they have every reason for distrusting their Dutch rulers. The natives in the East Indies army were poorly paid compared with their Dutch comrades."

WAR OF EAST ASIA ENTERS NEW STAGE

Singapore Fall Opens Way for New Offense—Anglo-American Outlook Gloomy

SHANGHAI, March 2.—The successful culmination of the rapid Japanese drive to seize Singapore embarked the War of Greater East Asia upon a new stage, with the increasing threat upon Java and Burma, was the editorial declaration of the Central China Daily News.

Great Britain and the United States, announcing that it is not until 1943 that they can launch their "counter-offensive," are admitting that this year would be the darkest period of their histories, the Chinese journal declared, and this pessimistic outlook would be proved true in the future developments of the wars in Asia and Europe.

In its third month the Pacific struggle is seeing the victorious Japanese Forces drive deep into the ABCDA defenses, and in these occupied areas the Imperial fighting units are consolidating their positions for further advances.

In Europe, along the Russo-German front, the weather is becoming warmer, and a campaign on a gigantic scale is expected to be opened soon. Over the English Channel a critical air battle is raging, indicating that a general offensive in this area is about to be commenced.

Japan Makes Double-Pronged Attack

The Japanese troops are pushing forward in two directions. One points to the south, while the other is directed to the west. The first has Java as the objective of its campaign, while the latter aims to occupy Burma in order to knock at the gate of India. The Japanese troops have occupied strong bases in Borneo, Sumatra and other islands and by their rapid progress have almost completed their occupation of these islands. In the Philippine Islands the remnants of the American troops have been surrounded by the Japanese and there is no chance for any offensive action by them.

Meanwhile the Japanese troops have landed on the Portuguese island of Timor to drive out the British and Dutch troops. In this case, it may be said that Java has actually been surrounded by the Japanese, and its situation has become very critical. Publicly, the British, the American and the Dutch warships are said to be concentrated in the Java Sea for the protection of Java; but in fact the American Pacific fleet has long ago been destroyed by the Japanese near Hawaii, the British East Asiatic Fleet has been destroyed in Malaya, while the Dutch navy has suffered serious losses in the Java sea. The fleets of these three countries, thus, are not in a position to oppose the Japanese any more.

"When war spreads to the island of Java, its fall will be a matter of time. After the occupation of Java, Britain and the United States will have lost all their bases in the southern Pacific, while Australia, in the extreme south, will be the only place for their retreat. With the control of the natural resources of the South Sea islands and with the Japanese domination of the communication lines in the entire area, it will be only an empty gesture for Great Britain and the United States to speak of any "counter-offensive." As a matter of fact, if the Japanese troops choose to press southward after their victories, Australia can also be easily occupied by them.

British Weakness in Burma

As to the Battle of Burma, it must be noted that the so-called cooperation between Great Britain, Chungking and India has not yet been realized. The independence movement in Burma will make it impossible for the people there to carry out such cooperation. Furthermore, it must be emphasized that the anti-British feeling among the Burmese is developing rapidly. The British Government is paying more attention to the plan of inducing the Indian people to give up their anti-British movement than to the mission of Chiang Kai-shek to India to organize the united front. This one fact shows that the independence movement in India has reached a very critical stage and that the British Government has lost the confidence of the Indian people, with Great Britain uncertain whether the Indians will fight for her if the war should spread to India.

It is because of this situation that the British Government is trying to utilize Chiang Kai-shek to improve her position in India in order to forestall, the dark future of the British Empire. It is a big question mark, however, regarding the position of Chiang Kai-shek vis-a-vis the Indian people. It is important to note that Nehru, the Indian national leader, expressed the opinion that the Indian people are not prepared to start any formal negotiations and that they are doubtful about the sincerity and willingness on the part of the British Cabinet to fulfil the demands of the Indian people. All these indicate that little hope is being entertained by the Indian people regarding the attempt of Chiang Kai-shek to bring about any close relationship between India and Britain. Under this situation, it is not difficult to imagine what will be the outcome of the Battle of India.

European Situation Gloomy

In addition to this gloomy outlook on the military situation in Asia, Britain and the United States also find causes for pessimism in Europe. In the Russo-German front, Russia's natural support, the cold weather, is disappearing rapidly. During the winter season, which is generally regarded as most favorable to the Soviets, the tide of the Russo-German War has not changed much in favor of Russia. It is a dream to hope that the Napoleon Campaign will be repeated by the Germans in Russia. The chances of Russia to meet the attacks of Germany in the coming months are questionable as she has already suffered serious defeats at the hands of the German troops.

The objective of the German offensive is not Soviet Russia but the British Isles. Once the German troops have completed their plans and once the opportune time arrives, the Germans will turn their forces to the west and cross the Channel in their attack upon the heart of the British Empire.

On the other hand, the German and Italian troops will launch their joint offensive in the Near East and the Mediterranean in order to extend their control to the entire area where Asia and Africa meet, so that they may push eastward to join hands with the Japanese troops. By that time, Britain will lose all her colonies in Asia and Africa, and she will be completely cut off from the East. She will never have any further chance to carry on with the struggle. It is not in the least surprising, and as a matter of fact it is natural to see the destruction of the Old Order and the establishment of the New Order in the near future.

Japanese to Observe Thirty-ninth Birthday Of H.M. the Empress

Japan will celebrate the 39th birthday of Her Majesty the Empress on March 6. In view of the wartime situation, however, it is understood that there will be no official celebration functions at the Imperial Palace such as an Imperial Banquet. However, higher officials of the Government, including Premier Hideki Tojo will be permitted to offer their congratulations.

JAPAN TO MAKE SURVEY OF NATIONALS ABROAD

Foreign Office Moves to Assure Protection to Those in Enemy Countries

With the object of extending proper and necessary protection to Japanese nationals in enemy countries, the Foreign Office has decided to conduct a survey of Japanese nationals (excepting Japanese Government officials) who were in enemy countries at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, according to Domei.

In this connection, the Foreign Office has requested relatives or friends in Japan of such Japanese nationals to report to the Bureau of American Affairs of the Foreign Office by March 10, the names of such Japanese nationals, their occupations, date of entry into enemy countries concerned, present places of residence, etc. together with the names of the members of their families.

The enemy countries which have been designated as such by the Foreign Office in connection with the present survey are as follows:

The United States (including Hawaii and East Samoa), Canada, Central and South American countries excluding Argentine and Chile, the British Isles, Egypt, British East Africa, the Union of South Africa, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Australia and its dependencies, New Zealand and British West Samoa, British West Indies, Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.

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TAKAMORI SAIGO: PATRIOT

MAN IN WHOM SPIRIT OF YAMATO HAD CONCENTRATED ITSELF

In Kagoshima City is a simple but impressive shrine on a hill dedicated to Takamori Saigo, one of the greatest patriots of modern times. On February 22, a few privileged Axis officials were invited to the home of Marquis Kichinosuke Saigo, grandson of Takamori Saigo, where they had the opportunity of listening to the story of Saigo's life directly from the Marquis which was interpreted for them by Lieutenant-Colonel Hikoma Yokoyama of the General Staff. A more detailed description of Saigo's life is given here, reprinted from a rare book written by Kanzo Uchimura, through the permission of his heirs.

I.—THE JAPANESE REVOLUTION OF 1868

When Nippon first, at Heaven's command, arose from the azure main, this was the charge to the land: "Niphonia, keep within thy gates. Mingle not with the world till I call thee forth." So she remained for two thousand years and more, her seas unplowed by the fleets of the nations, and her shores free from their defilement.

That is a most unphilosophical criticism that condemns Japan for her long seclusion from the world. Wisdom higher than all wisdoms has ordered it so, and the country was better for having remained so, and the world was, and is, to be better for her having been kept so. Inaccessibility to the world is not always a curse to a nation. What benignant father would have his children prematurely thrown into the world that they might come under its so-called "civilizing influences"? India with her comparative accessibility to the world became an easy prey to European selfishness. What did the world do with Inca's empire and Montezuma's peaceful land? They condemn us for our seclusion. We open our gates, and Clives and Corteses are left loose upon us. Do not armed burglars do the same when they break into a well-locked house?

Providence was kind therefore in locking us up from the world with seas and continents on all sides; and when greed more than once tried to force its way into us before our appointed time came, it was our genuine instinct of self-defense that refused to open our gates to the world. Our national character was to be fully formed that the world might not swallow us up when we come in contact with it, and make of us an amorphous something without anything special to call our own. Then the world, too, needed further refinement, (its Spanish Inquisitions, French-Revolution hell fires, and Anglo-Saxon slave-holdings, and other demoniacal ways and practices had to be done away with) before it could receive us into its membership. I think the Japanese Revolution of 1868 signifies a point in the world's history when the two races of mankind representing the two distinct forms of civilization were brought to honorable intercourse one with the other, when the Prospective West was given a check in its anarchic progress, and the Retrospective East was wakened from its stagnant slumber. From that time on, there were to be neither Occidents nor Orients, (Christians nor Heathens), but all to be one in humanity and righteousness. Before Japan awoke, one part of the world turned its back to the other. By her and through her, the two were brought face to face. Japan is to solve, and is solving, the question of the right relation of Europe with Asia.

So our long seclusion was to end, and men and opportunities were needed to bring it to an end. When China and California on the opposite banks of the Pacific opened at about the same time, there came a necessity for opening Japan to bring the two ends of the world together. This was an external opportunity. Internally, the last and greatest of the feudal dynasties was losing its power, and the nation, tired of separation and mutual animosities within, felt, for the first time in its history, importance and desirability of union. But man makes and uses opportunities. I consider Matthew Calbraith Perry of the United States Navy to be one of the greatest friends of humanity the world has ever seen. In his diaries we read that he bombarded the shores of Japan with doxologies, and not with ordnance. His mission was a delicate one of waking up a hermit nation without doing injury to its dignity, yet keeping its native pride at bay. His was the task of a true missionary, done with Heaven's gracious help, with many an invocation to the Ruler of nations. Thrice blessed is the land that had a Christian commodore sent to it to open it to the world. —To a Christian admiral knocking from outside, there responded a brave upright general, a "reverer of Heaven and lover of mankind" from within. The two never saw each other in their lives, and we never hear of one complimenting the other. Yet we, their biographers, do know that despite all the differences in their outward garments, the souls that dwelt in both were of kindred stuff. Unwittingly they worked in concert, one executing what the other had initiated. So does the World Spirit weave his garment of Destiny, underneath the vision of purblind mortals, yet wonderful to the eye of the thoughtful historian.

Thus we see that the Japanese Revolution of 1868, like all healthful and permanent revolutions, had its origin in righteousness and God-made necessity. The land that had been obstinately closed against greed, opened itself freely toward justice and equity. Self-sacrifice of the rarest kind, based upon a voice from the innermost depth of the soul, did fling open its doors to the world. They therefore sin against the height of the heavens who seek self-aggrandizement in this nation, as do they also who mistake its high-calling, and allow it to be trampled by the mammon of this world.

II.—BIRTH, EDUCATION, AND INSPIRATION

"The Great Saigo," as he is usually called, both for his greatness and to distinguish him from the younger Saigo, his brother, was born in the 10th year of Bunsei (1827) in the city of Kagoshima. A stone-monument now marks the spot where he first saw light, not far from the place where his illustrious colleague, Okubo, was born two years later, which is also so marked. His family had no hereditary fame to boast of; only "below middle" in the large han of Satsuma. He was the eldest of six children,—four brothers and two sisters. In his boyhood there was nothing remarkable about him. He was a slow, silent boy, and even passed for an idiot among his comrades. It is said that his soul was first roused to the consciousness of duty by witnessing one of his distant relatives committing harakiri in his presence, who told the lad just before he plunged a dagger into his belly, of the life that should be devoted to the cause of his master and country. The boy wept, and the impression never left him throughout his life.

He grew up to be a big fat man, with large eyes and broad shoulders very characteristic of him. "Udo," the big-eyed, was the nickname they gave him. He rejoiced in his muscular strength; wrestling was the favorite sport with him, and he liked to roam in the mountains much of his time, a propensity which never left him till the very end of his life. His attention was early called to the writings of Wang Yang Ming, who of all Chinese philosophers, came nearest to that most august faith, also of Asiatic origin, in his great doctrines of conscience and benign but inexorable heavenly laws. Our hero's subsequent writings show this influence to a very marked degree, all the Christianly sentiments therein contained testifying to the majestic simplicity of the great Chinese, as well as to the greatness of the nature that could take in all that, and weave out a character so practical as his. He also delved a little into the Zen philosophy, a stoic form of Buddhism, "to kill my too keen sensibilities," as he told his friends afterward. So-called European culture he had absolutely none. The broadest and most progressive of Japanese, his education was wholly Oriental.

But whence came the two dominant ideas of his life, which were (1) the united empire, and (2) reduction of Eastern Asia? That Yang Ming philosophy, if logically followed out, would lead to some such ideas is not difficult to surmise. So unlike the conservative Chu philosophy fostered by the old government for its own preservation, it (Yang Ming philosophy) was progressive, prospective, and full of promise. Its similarity to Christianity has been recognized more than once, and it was practically interdicted in the country on that and other accounts. "This resembles Yang-Mingism; disintegration of the empire will begin with this." So exclaimed Takasugi Shinsaku, a Choshu strategist of Revolutionary fame, when he first examined the Christian Bible in Nagasaki. That something like Christianity was a component force in the reconstruction of Japan is a singular fact in this part of its history.

His situations and surroundings, too, must have helped him in forming his great projects of life. Situated in the south-western corner of the country, Satsuma stood nearest to the European influence, then coming all from that direction. Its proximity to Nagasaki was a great advantage in this respect, and we are told of foreign commerce actually carried on in some of its dependent islands, long before formal permission was given thereto by the central government.

But of all outward influences, two influences, two living men had most to do with Saigo. One was his own feudal master, Saihin of Satsuma, and the other was Fujita Toko of the Mito han. That the former was no common character, no one can doubt. Self-possessed and far-sighted, he early saw the inevitable changes that were coming upon his country, and introduced reforms into his dominion to prepare for the crisis that was near at hand. It was he who fortified his own city of Kagoshima, which cost so much for the English fleet to break down in 1863. It was also he, who, notwithstanding his strong anti-foreign sentiments, received with great respect Frenchmen who visited his shore, against the remonstrance of his turbulent subjects to the contrary. He was a man after Saigo's own heart, and the subject ceased not in after years to express his dues to his great and far-seeing master. The relation between the two was that of two intimate friends, so near came they to each other in their views as to the future of their country.

But the chief and greatest inspiration came from the master spirit of the time. In Fujita Toko of Mito, "the spirit of Yamato had concentrated itself." He was Japan etherialized into a soul. Sharp in outlines and acutely angled, the form was that of the volcanic Fuji, with the soul in it of all sincerity. An intense lover of righteousness, and an intense hater of the Western Barbarians, he drew around him the rising generation; and Saigo, hearing of his fame at a distance, lost no opportunity of seeing and feeling the man when he was in Yedo with his lord. No two more congenial souls ever met together. "Only that young man shall carry to posterity the plans that I now store in my bosom," said the master of the pupil. "There is none to be feared under heaven except one, and that one is Master Toko," said the pupil of the master. The united empire, and the extension of its dominion over the continent "so as to enable the land to stand on equal terms with Europe," and the practical ways of leading the nation thereto, seem to have taken final shapes in Saigo's mind by the new influence he came under. He had now distinct ideals to live up to, and his life since then was one direct march toward the mark thus laid before him. The Revolution had its seed-thought sown in Toko's vehement mind; but this needed transplanting to a less intense and more equable soul like Saigo's, that it might bring forth an actual revolution. Toko died in the earthquake of 1854 at the age of 50, leaving his illustrious pupil to carry out the ideals first conceived in his mind.

Shall we also deny to our hero a voice direct from Heaven's splendor, as he roamed over his favorite mountains, oftentimes for days and nights in succession? Did not a "still small voice" often tell him in the silence of cryptomeria forest, that he was sent to this earth with a mission, the fulfillment of which was to be of great consequence to his country and the world? Why did he mention Heaven so many times in his writings and conversations if he had not such visitations? A slow, silent, childlike man, he seems to have been mostly alone with his own heart, where we believe he found One greater than himself and all the universe, holding secret conversations with him. What cares he if the modern Pharisees call him a heathen, and dispute as to the whereabouts of his soul in the future existence! "He that follows the heavenly way abuses not himself even though the whole world speaks evil of him; neither thinks he himself sufficient even though they in unison praise his name." "Deal with Heaven, and never with men. Do all things for Heaven's sake. Blame not others; only search into the lack of sincerity in us." "The law is of the universe and is natural. Hence he only can keep it who makes it his aim to fear and serve Heaven.—Heaven loves all men alike. So we must love others with the love with which we love ourselves." Saigo said these things and much else like them, and I believe he heard all these directly from Heaven.

III.—HIS PART IN THE REVOLUTION

To write out in full Saigo's part in the Revolution would be to write the whole history of the same. In one sense we may say, I think, that the Japanese Revolution of 1868 was Saigo's revolution. Of course no one man can rebuild a nation. We will not call New Japan Saigo's Japan. That certainly is doing great injustice to many other great men who took part in this work. Indeed, in many respects Saigo had his superiors among his colleagues. As for matters of economic rearrangement, Saigo was perhaps the least competent. He was not for the details of internal administration as Kido and Okubo were, and Sanjo and Iwakura were far his superiors in the work of the pacific settlement of the revolutionized country. The New Empire, as we have it now, would not have been, were it not for all these men.

But we doubt whether the Revolution was possible without Saigo. A Kido or a Sanjo we might not have had, and yet the Revolution we would have had, though perhaps not so successfully. A need there was of a primal force that could give a start to the whole movement, a soul that could give a shape to it, and drive it in the direction ordered by Heaven's omnipotent laws. Once started and directed, the rest was comparatively an easy work, much of it mere drudgeries, that could be done by smaller men than he. And when we connect the name of Saigo so intimately with the New Japanese Empire, it is because we believe him to be the starter and director of a force generated in his big mind, and afterward applied to the course of events then running in the Society of his time.

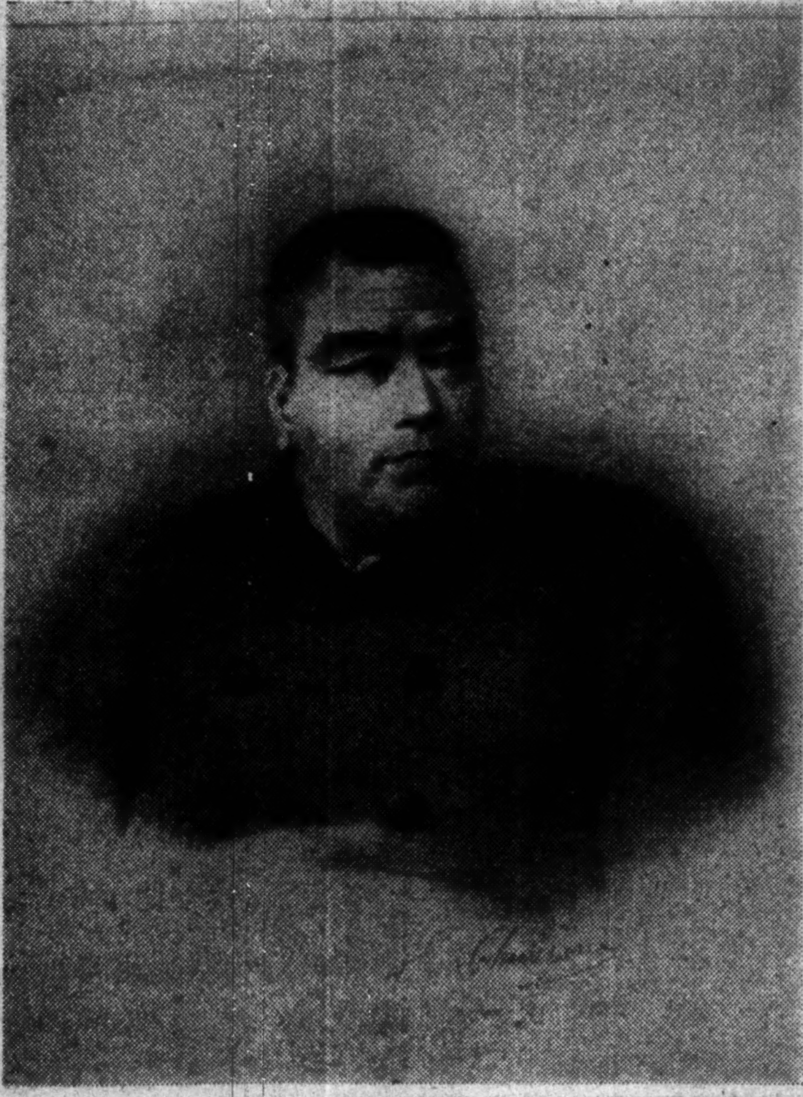
Soon after his return from the Shogun's capital, after the all-important meeting with Toko, Saigo identified himself with the Anti-Tokugawa party then gaining force in the western part of the country. His episode with Gessho, a learned Buddhist priest and a warm advocate of the Imperial cause, marks the point in his career when his avowed aim began to be known to the public. Unable to shelter the fugitive priest, with whose custody he was entrusted, from the hot pursuit of Tokugawa men, Saigo proposed death to his guest and was accepted. They two went to the sea on a moon-lit night, "drew maximum consolation from autumnal view," and then hand in hand, the two patriots plunged into the sea. The splash called the attention of the attendants then asleep, and search for the lost began at once. Their bodies were secured, Saigo revived, but Gessho did not. The man who had a new empire upon his shoulders thought not his life to be too precious to be given away for his friend as a pledge of his affection and hospitality! It was this weakness,—the weakness of "too keen sensibility" which he tried "to kill" by his Zen Philosophy,—that brought upon his final destruction, as we shall see afterward.

For this and other complicities in anti-Tokugawa movements, he was twice exiled to South-Sea islands. Returning to Kagoshima after its bombardment by the British fleet in 1863, he at once resumed his old course, though this time more cautiously than before. By his advice a pacific settlement was made between Choshu and the Tokugawa Government; but a year later, when the latter forced unreasonable demands upon the former, and their flat refusals called forth so-called Choshu Invasion, Satsuma under Saigo's direction declined to send its quota of troops to join the expedition. This policy of Satsuma was the beginning of the famous coalition effected between it and Choshu, of so momentous import in the history of the Revolution. The total discomfiture of the invading force, and the evident imbecility of the old government in its dealings with foreign affairs, precipitated its downfall much earlier than was expected; and on the same day when the coalition secured an Imperial decree for the upsetting of the tottering dynasty, the Shogun out of his own free-will, laid down his authority of three centuries' standing and the rightful Sovereign was reinstated in power seemingly without any opposition. (Nov. 14, 1867) The occupation of the city of Kyoto by the army of the coalition and its allies, "the Grand Proclamation of the Ninth Day of December," and the evacuation of the Nijo castle by the Shogun followed in rapid succession. On the 3rd of January 1868, the war began with the battle of Fushimi. The Imperialists were entirely successful, and the rebels, as the Tokugawa party was called from that time, retired toward the east. Two grand armies followed the latter, Saigo commanding the Tokaido branch. No opposition was met, and on the 4th of April the castle of Yedo was tendered to the Imperialists. The Revolution considering its tremendous after-effects was the cheapest ever bought.

And it was Saigo who bought it so cheaply and made it so effective, his real greatness showing itself most conspicuously in these two contrary aspects of our revolution. "The Grand Proclamation of the Ninth Day of December" is comparable only to the similar proclamation of the Fourteenth of July 1790 in the French capital, in its sweeping effect upon old institutions. His self-possession was the stay of the Imperialists when the first battle was opened at Fushimi. A messenger came to him from the field and said, "Pray send us a reinforcement. We are only one regiment, and the enemy's fire is hot upon us." "I will," said General Saigo, "when every one of you is dead upon the field." The messenger returned, and the enemy was repulsed. The side that had such a general could not but win. The Tokaido army marched up to Shinagawa, and the general was met by an old friend of his, Katsu by name, who alone among the Tokugawa men saw its inevitable end, and would resign himself to sacrifice the supremacy of his master's house that his country might live thereby. "I believe my friend is at wit's end by this time," said the commander of the Imperial Army to the messenger from the old Government. "Only by placing yourself in my position can you understand where I am," responds the latter. The general bursts into a peal of laughter; he is amused at seeing his friend in distress! His mind is now inclined toward peace. He goes back to Kyoto, and maintains against all oppositions amnesty toward the Shogun and his followers, and returns to Yedo with terms very favorable to the beleaguered party. It is said that a few days before he finally made up his mind for peace, Katsu took him up to the Atago Hill for a friendly walk. Seeing "the city of magnificent dimensions" under his feet, the general's heart was deeply touched. He turned to his friend and said, "In case we exchange arms, I believe these innocent peoples will have to suffer on our account," and was silent for some moment. His "sensibility" moved in him; he must have peace for those innocent ones' sake. "The strong man is most powerful when unimpeded by the weak." Saigo's strength had considerable of womanly pity in it. The city was spared, peace was concluded, and the Shogun was made to lay down his arms and tender his castle to the Emperor.

The Emperor reinstated in his rightful position, the country united under its rightful Sovereign, and the government set moving in the direction he had aimed at, Saigo retired at once to his home in Satsuma, and there for several years occupied himself mostly in drilling a few battalions of soldiers. To him the war did not end, as it did to others of his countrymen. Great social reforms that were yet to be introduced into the country needed force, as also for that other purpose for which in his eye the united empire was only a step. Called up to the capital, he filled the all-important office of Sangi (Chief Councillor) with other men of revolutionary fame. But time came when his associates could follow him no longer. Hitherto they had come together because they had an aim in common; but where they wanted to stop, he wanted to begin, and rupture came at last.

Takamori Saigo



JAPANESE GIRLS' DOLL FESTIVAL

HINA-MATSURI OBSERVED THROUGHOUT JAPAN TODAY

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

On this day, the third of March, the girls of Japan celebrate a festival exclusively their own. The Hina-Matsuri or Doll Festival is a time-honored institution, though there have been changes in its underlying idea and practice. Originally a Chinese court function, the Joshi Festival was an occasion for purification. The first "serpent" day of the third month in the lunar calendar was set aside for the purpose, and doll-like figures were used as scapegoats to bear the sins and misfortune of mankind who needed to be purified. In Japan, some time after its introduction from China, the third day of the month was designated, regardless of the zodiacal implication, and similar ceremony continued to be observed at the Imperial Court during the Heian period.

On the other hand, inspired by similar motives, there arose a popular custom among civilian mothers to display "figures" on the children's birthdays to pray for their health and welfare. These two traditions combined in course of time, giving rise to the subsequent doll-festival of March 3. The identification of March purification and doll-festival did not take place until the 16th century, and it was during the early part of the 17th century that this originally aristocratic practice spread among the populace.

The Hina-Matsuri with its elaborate prescription as observed today —with a dais of shelves and a set of offerings and accessories—dates from the closing years of the 17th century. With the rise of a substantial bourgeoisie, the girls' festival became a lavish affair, and the art of doll-making rose to a high artistic level.

The Girls' Festival of March 3 is observed in every Japanese home, no matter how humble or poor, as long as there is a girl in the family. It is commonly called the Momo no Sekku or Peach Festival, as it fell on the season of peach blossoms when it was held by the lunar calendar. A fitting room is chosen for the display of dolls, which are often an heirloom collection handed down from generation to generation. A collection of festival dolls has often constituted part of a bride's dowry, as it still does among tradition-loving families. Dolls are placed on a five or seven tiered dais covered with red felt. On the highest tier sit Their Majesties, with a protecting folding-screen behind them. Lanterns are placed at the edges of the shelf, and a pair of festooned sacred boughs stand between the royal couple. The second shelf is occupied by three maids-of-honor in white kimono and flowing vermillion skirts, who are represented as ready to serve Their Majesties with the special beverage of the occasion. Five musicians take their seats on the third shelf, each with an instrument—drum, tabor, flute, etc., and on the fourth shelf stand a pair of guardsmen each with bow and arrows. And finally three footmen in white robes take their position between an orange tree and a cherry tree both in full bloom on the bottom tier.

The accessories consist of miniature gold-lacquer furnishings of exquisite workmanship: trays with cups and bowls for the festival feast, service for sake and other delicacies, long chests, hand chests and palanquins. They are all made to match in size and together with the dolls complete a perfect array of courtiers as they would have appeared on such a formal occasion in ancient Japan. The festival feast offered to the dolls is duplicated to the members of the family and their friends in portions suitable to their size. The first doll festival after the birth of a daughter is a big occasion in the family chronicle, when relatives and friends gather together, each bringing a gift of a doll or a set of dolls, and partaking of the merry-making. One item in the menu that distinguished this occasion from other festivals, such as the Boys' Festival of May 5, is the "white sake," a sweet concoction of sake and mirin. This cocktail, sweet-tasting and sweet-smelling, is first served to the courtiers in miniature but seems to be appreciated with greater gust by their friends in life size.

A well-known poet's haiku reads,

The dais of the Doll Festival:
Here's Kiyomizu at a glance.

Kiyomizu-zaka is the hilly road leading up to the Kiyomizu Kannon Temple in Kyoto, on either side of which stand a great many shops selling porcelain wares, the whole vista presenting a colorful sight. The dais of the dolls, on which many pretty things are arranged, reminds one of the view from the top of Kiyomizu-zaka.

Girls' Delight

In every home throughout Japan today, dolls have been put out on display. This festival hina-matsuri, is one of the biggest events of the year for the girls in this country. (Courtesy of Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai)

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PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

General

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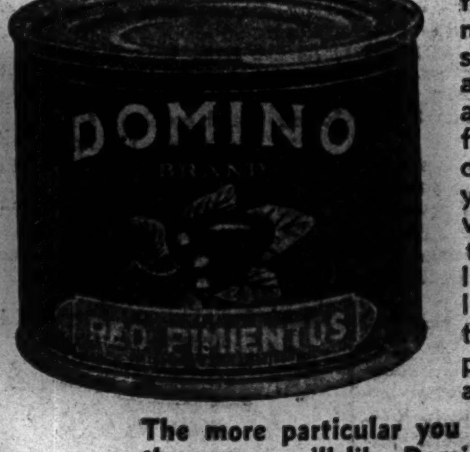

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CURRENCY SUCCESS IN MANCHOU TRACED

Problem Gave Authorities Greatest Trouble in Early Days of Empire

SALARIED MEN ENJOY BOOM

Former Member of Hsinking Government Tells of Ten Years' Progress

How to gain the confidence of the general public in the paper notes of the Manchoukuo Empire was the most knotty problem which confronted the Hsinking Government in the early stages of the founding of the new Empire. This problem was tough because Manchoukuoans had bitter experience of the unsound monetary policy of former rulers, whose elimination gave birth on March 1, 1932, to the new State. These reminiscences were recalled by Tokuzo Komai, former member of the Privy Council of the Manchoukuo Government, in an interview with the Miyako, on Saturday at the Imperial Hotel.

Founds Pioneer Body

Mr. Komai, as the first director-general of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, has rendered distinguished service toward the founding of the Empire. After his retirement from Government service in 1933, he founded in the suburbs of Kobe the Kotoku Gakuin, an institution to train pioneers to the continent, for the management of which he has been devoting all his energy since that time. Mr. Komai came to Tokyo to attend a big rally held Sunday at Hibiya Park in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Japan's partner-country in the establishment of the new order in East Asia.

Expressing his joy in looking back on the remarkable development of Manchoukuo, Mr. Komai told the Miyako as follows:

"The first thing toward which, soon after I was appointed director-general of the General Affairs Board, I exerted myself was the development of the country as a supplier of provisions to Japan and the next thing was to develop the inexhaustible deposits of coal in that part of the continent, thereby to set up an autarchic structure for East Asia in the supply of the fuel. Later I felt that the firm establishment of the monetary system was prerequisite to the realization of the two projects mentioned above.

"At that time about fifty different kinds of paper notes were circulating in Manchoukuo so that the people placed their confidence only in silver coins and bullion and not in paper money. When I went to the continent immediately after the outbreak of the Manchuria Affair, my attention was first focused on 50,000,000 yuan worth of silver which was secretly kept by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin. Upon my request the Japanese Army authorities confiscated the secret treasure of the marshal, on the security of which 150,000,000 yuan of paper notes were circulated throughout the new country.

Run on Banks

"As anticipated, banks operated by the Hsinking administration were subject to a run at one time, but leaders of the administration succeeded in obtaining the wholehearted confidence of the public in the new paper money in two months after they were first issued. At the same time, the huge amount of 5,000,000,000 yuan worth of notes issued by the former regime was collected and replaced by the new currency. At one time the exchange rate of a 100-yuan note against the Japanese currency soared from ¥70 to ¥120 in a short period so that salaried men enjoyed an unexpected boost in their income. Before long, however, the exchange rate between the two currencies returned to normal. Such a noteworthy success in monetary problems clearly shows the fact that the foundation of the new Empire was greatly strengthened.

"As to the problem of agricultural products, we concentrated efforts on the encouragement of the production of rice and soya bean, the most important export article of Manchoukuo."

LICENSE SYSTEM APPLIED TO CHECK FERTILIZER PRICE

Stricter Control Placed on Manufacture for Better Quality

With an unrestrained rise in the price of subsidiary fertilizers simultaneously with the decline of quality resulting from the continually mounting demand for the more important fertilizers, institution of the 'license system' is being considered by the authorities for upholding the quality and as a restraint upon the upward tendency in prices, says the Miyako.

The successive deterioration of quality of subsidiary fertilizers and the disproportionate rise in price as a result of the mounting consumption of principal fertilizers, has caused interested quarters and consumers to expressing keen desire for the enforcement of a stricter control upon manufacturers. To meet the situation the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is preparing for a 'provisional departmental ordinance controling materials' based upon the National General Mobilization Law which will place subsidiary fertilizer producers under 'license system.' The Ministry is now negotiating about the measure with the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The new measure is scheduled for enforcement shortly.

The ever growing demand for principal fertilizers has stimulated the price rise of subsidary fertilizers, the latest quotation being as high as ¥8/9.00 per six kan (one kan equals 8.2 pounds). Contrarily the quality has shown noticeable deterioration, casting a gloomy shadow upon the farm prospect.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, originally wished to submit to the current session of the Diet a bill revising the existing 'Fertilizer Control Law.' The project, however, miscarried owing to the Government's principle of dealing with bills most urgently needed for prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Consequently the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has taken resource to a 'provisional measure.'

The new measure will enable the Ministry to demand that manufacturers of subsidiary fertilizers submit reports on the manufacturing process used, price, method of sale and samples of their products. Only those passing the designated standard will be licensed to continue manufacture, concludes the paper.

Fishermen of Northern Waters Carry on Despite U.S. Aleutian Raid Possibility

With the advent of spring, freeing the northern waters of ice, Japanese fishermen as in usual years, will be busy this war year, too, in catching salmon, trout, herring, crab and other fishes, says Kozaburo Takahashi of the Roryo Suisan Kumiai (the Russian Territory Aquatic Product Guild), according to the Hochi Monday.

The seas off Kamchatka and the Chishima Islands are rich in finned tribes as warm and cold currents meet there, continues Mr. Takahashi, and of all the fishes the most typical of the region are the red, silver and white salmon.

Referring to the Japanese way of fishing in the northern sea, Mr. Takahashi stated that a floating salmon cannery, accompanied by a group of 40 to 50 25 ton-fishing boats, stands out to sea. The fishing boats each with a crew of 15, start fishing by means of drift-nets. The fish thus netted are carried to the floating cannery to be processed and canned instantly. Besides the cannery, the ship is complete with equipments for preserving and storing the catch.

Another method is to use drag-nets from the seashore instead of putting out to sea.

The fishing season lasts from May to September, stated Mr. Takahashi, July and August being most suited for salmon and trout fishing. Except this season the seas are too rough even for the seasoned and hardy, fishermen of the north.

In conclusion, Mr. Takahashi stated, in the past Japanese fishermen were often surprised while at work, by visits of Soviet planes, but this year they may be molested by American planes which may intend to attack Japan from the north with the Aleutian Islands as their stepping stone.

STOCKS IN MORNING REFLECT VICTORIES

Profit-taking, However, Keeps Prices Down in Afternoon Despite News

The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters on the smashing of the combined fleet of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands East Indies in the Sea Battles off Surabaya and Batavia brought a bright atmosphere to the Tokyo Stock Exchange early Monday morning. The 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire which was celebrated Sunday and the renewed recognition by economic leaders of the important role of Manchoukuo in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere attracted the attention of jobbers to Manchoukuo wares.

A noticeable upward trend was seen in fiber industrials in the morning session of the long-term market. Chosen Spinning rose by ¥2.50, its new by ¥3.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning by ¥0.40, its new by ¥0.70, Nisshin Spinning by ¥0.50, Kureha Cotton Spinning by ¥1.20, and Daito Spinning by ¥0.10. Owing to the profittaking operations, however, the tendency of almost all the wares was not so bright in the afternoon session as in the morning. The disclosure of the successful landing of the Japanese Forces on the island of Java failed to stimulate dealers to a significant extent.

Closing quotations of major issues in the afternoon session of tre short-term market Monday follow: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.80, N.Y.K., ¥109.50, its new, ¥93.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥100.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥94.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.5	d .4	....	68.5
Do. new (25)	39.4	....	39.2	39.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	d2.0	157.8	158.0
Do. new (25)	100.9	d1.1	101.4	102.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.8	d 1.9	105.5	105.1
Do. new (57½)	94.6	d .9	75.1	95.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.1	u .1	....	34.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	76.4	d 1.4	77.4	77.8

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	110.2	....	110.9	109.5
Do. new (37½)	94.4	d 1.5	94.9	94.3
O. S. K. (50)	....	d .5	101.0	....
Do. new (57½)	85.6	d .9	85.9	98.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	d .2	....	83.8
Do. new (25)	54.7	d .1	55.0	55.7
Uraga Dock (50)	88.3	d .3	88.5	89.2
Mitsubishi eavy (50)	102.3	d 1.2	....	103.8
Hitachi Works (50)	76.1	d .8	....	75.0

Third Section

S. M. R. (50)	70.3	....	....	....
Japan Fat (50)	....	u .5	63.7	64.5
Japan Soda (25)	30.7	d .6	....	31.1
Japan Oil (50)	81.0	d 1.1	81.7	80.6
Karafuto Oil (50)	52.2	d .2	52.4	53.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
Second 5%	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50
First 4%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.9	132.9	132.4	131.8
N. Y. K., old	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.5
N. Y. K., new	93.9	94.0	93.6	93.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.3	155.5	155.1	....
Do. new	100.6	101.0	100.6	100.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.3	94.8	94.3	94.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	73.0	72.5	72.6
S. M. Railway	69.8	69.8	69.8	70.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.0	102.4	102.0	102.4
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.8	75.6	75.8
Japan Steel Tube	76.0	76.0	75.8	75.8
Japan Oil	86.4	80.5	80.2	80.4
Japan Mining	62.0	62.0	61.9	62.0
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.3

Electricity Not Reduced

Revising the original plan designed for further reduction of electric power distribution in the period subsequent to March, the Communications Ministry has sent instructions to various power distribution companies through provincial communications offices against instituting curtailment of power supply, says the Nippon Kogyo. Abundant rain which fell over all parts of Japan lately, swelling rivers and streams, and favorable coal arrivals into industrial centers from producing districts are attributed to the alteration of the original power distribution plan.

BANK TO GIVE LOANS ON IDLE FACILITIES

Industry Ministry Instructs People's Rehabilitation Bank to Help Job-Changers

With the object of further smoothing the establishment of the new economic structure through the rationalization of industries, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to make the People's Rehabilitation Bank extend loans on the security of those facilities which have become or will become idle to pave the way for mergers and be purchased by the bank. Instructions to this effect were issued Saturday to prefectural governors and the president of the People's Rehabilitation Bank and the new system was put into operation Monday.

This new measure is interpreted by competent observers as clearly showing the direction in which the Government's policy regarding the smaller manufacturers and traders are to be pushed ahead in future. Because of the extension of Japan's control over the natural resources of the southern regions in the wake of armed victories, some business leaders point out that it is not necessary to launch the amalgamation campaign among the smaller traders and manufacturers, but the Commerce and Industry Ministry reportedly still realizes the importance of the rationalization movement. For this purpose, a Commercial and Industrial new Structure Committee has recently been created under the sponsorship of the Ministry as an agency to administer affairs connected with vocational changes and the stability of the living of those who are hampered by the economic control measures.

The attention of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has turned to the more efficient management of the People's Rehabilitation Bank, a semi-governmental agency for facilitating the new industrial structure campaign. Hitherto, equipments of those smaller manufacturers and traders who were compelled to close their plants and stores as a result of the new setup had been purchased by the People's Rehabilitation Bank after the value of those facilities had been assessed by central or local assets assessment committees.

Despite the fact that these people affected by the planned economy urgently need the early supply of money, a few months, generally speaking, pass before the committees complete their preparations. In these circumstances, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has ordered the bank to give those who urgently run short of money, special treatment directly or indirectly through the commercial or industrial bodies to which they belong.

According to the instructions of the Ministry, advances will be made to these traders and manufacturers at a maximum rate of 70 per cent of the rough value of assets which will be offered for sale to the bank. The special treatment, however, will not be accorded before prefectural governors concerned approve it.

MINISTRY FIGURES SHOW JAPAN ECONOMICS SOUND

Wholesale Prices Little Changed by Entry Into Hostilities

Wholesale price index for January 1942 for the 13 largest cities of Japan is given at 184.5 with December 1929 as 100, according to figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, showing a negligible rise of 0.5 per cent over December 1941, demonstrating the soundness of Japanese economics which stood unaffected by the nation's embarkation upon large-scale hostilities.

In comparison, the January 1942 figure is seen higher by 9.4 per cent over the corresponding period one year ago, and 51.5 per cent over June 1937.

Indices of six commodities show advance over those of December 1941, namely, fuel, metal goods, building material, chemicals, foodstuff, and fertilizer, while textile goods and miscellaneous goods registered decrease, as shown in the following table: (* asterisk indicates decrease).

Commodities	January 1942	Compared with Dec. 1941 (percentage)	Compared with Jan. 1941 (percentage)
Foodstuff	179.4	0.1	3.6
Textile goods	171.1	*0.3	30.9
Metal goods	230.8	3.5	7.2
Building material	199.9	0.3	5.9
Chemicals	125.4	0.2	1.5
Fertilizer	164.0	0.1	3.2
Fuel	157.9	2.9	3.0
Miscellaneous	190.9	*0.7	2.9
Average	184.5	0.5	9.4

Bill Clearings

March 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	330,056	226,488
Balance	530,628	24,109

COMMISSION NAMED FOR MARKET SURVEY

Numerous Autos and Trucks Needed for Southern Development

On account of the brightening prospect of the automobile market in the southwestern Pacific which is bound to require a large number of automobiles and trucks for the development of natural resources the Automobile Control Association has decided to create the Southern Area Automobile Market Condition Investigation Committee, and also to dispatch a commission for conducting automobile market survey, says the Nikkan Kogyo. Naoichiro Ito, assistant director of the sale department of the Control Association, has been named to head a commission shortly to make a circuit tour through important markets of the South for making detailed investigation on local automobile supply and demand conditions.

The cessation of trade with Anglo-American nations will place the Southern area wholly dependent on Japan for a future supply of automobiles and trucks, the first condition for the development of its rich natural resources. The total number of automobiles and trucks available in the districts in question is estimated around 250,000. The immediate problem confronting the situation is to refit them so that they could be put into commission, but that will require a large amount of automobile parts for repair, and many repair stations for such services.

To Export Autos

The Control Association hopes to establish an appropriate policy for the exportation of automobiles, trucks and parts to the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the reports submitted by the investigation commission.

Along with the abovementioned project the Automobile Control Association meditates shipshaping the existing domestic automobile sale structure. The association submitted to the Commerce and Industry Ministry a draft plan for founding a central automobile sale company and of prefectural sale-agents for rationalized distribution of automobiles and parts in Japan. Finding no objection the Commerce Ministry reportedly intends to give free rein to the Association for its project.

The plan for the adjustment of automobile sale structure drafted by the Association, although it has not been formally disclosed, seems to embrace the following points according to the consensus of informed quarters:

(1) The establishment of the Japan Automobile Sale Company, Ltd., a central agency, through the merger of the sale departments of the Toyota Automobile, the Nissan Automobile and the Diesel Automobile, with a capital of ¥15/30,000,000 to be supplied by the three abovementioned concerns in hard cash.

Sale Companies Formed

(2) Founding of prefectural automobile sale companies under the jurisdiction of the central sale company. On principle one such sale company will be created in each prefecture, but where expediency prohibits, one company may be created among a group of prefectures.

(3) Prefectural automobile sale companies will be formed out of consolidation of local sales agents of the Toyota, Nissan and Diesel automobile companies, and other influential automobile dealers which formerly handled imported cars.

(4) Capital of prefectural automobile sale companies will be fixed upon appropriate appraisal made on funds invested by constituent companies into their respective business. Investment of the capital of prefectural automobile sale companies will be made partly in cash and partly in kind.

The lines of business as outlined for the central and prefectural automobile sale companies are the sale of automobiles, trucks, electrical automobiles, and midget cars produced in Japan, and automobile parts produced by Japanese manufactures for domestic as well as for imported cars, concludes the paper.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 2
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,263,446
Over Issues	563,446
Deposits	574,534
Loans	675,737

THE SANWA BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257

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Exhaustive Inquiry To Be Made by Gov't Into Plant Conditions

By way of eliminating all discrepancies between plans and actual conditions, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided shortly to conduct exhaustive inquiries into factory management in all industries important for material mobilization, says the Nikkan Kogyo. In view of the tremendous magnitude of the 1942 material mobilization plan, which is to be carried out in correspondence with the second industrial expansion program, the authorities have thought it best to secure reliable data through the various control associations and other organizations. The main items of inquiry are the volume of materials directly required by each factory, of those indirectly required, equipment repair materials, labor power and the like.

STAPLE CROP RAISING URGED FOR P.I., JAVA

Reduction in Surplus Sugar Ourput Will Meet Demand for Cotton and Rice

Commenting upon the countermeasures to be taken by the Government in connection with the sugar industry in the Philippines and on Java Island, which must cut by half the annual output of sugar on the basis of the supply and demand relation within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Miyako stated Saturday that surplus land and labor resultant from the reduced production should be transferred to the cultivation of such staple crops as rice, cotton and jute.

In view of the increasing demand for cotton in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is most appropriate to replace the sugar cane cultivation with that of cotton in the Philippines and in Java. In the Philippines the cotton cultivation is being carried on in the district in the Lingayen Bay neighborhood as the center of the industry. However, the most suitable district for the cultivation of the crop seems to be found in the southern regions climatically and for the other reasons.

Foodstuff Sufficient

As to the sugar situation in Java, the paper asserts, the same countermeasure can be taken as in the Philippines. In the past several years the economic stability through self-sufficiency in foodstuff has been strongly urged in Java. In this sense, steps should be taken for the increased production of rice, Indian corn and other important foodstuff crops by replacing sugar cane in parallel with the encouragement of cotton growing.

In conclusion, the paper states, the Japanese sugar industry, destined to place under its control the sugar industry of the Philippines and of Java with the completion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, should be vested with the necessary authority for the wholesale control over all fields of production, distribution and consumption of sugar and its by-products in the vast Co-Prosperity Sphere.

WEEK'S SECURITIES LESS

No Bond and Debenture Floatation Made

Securities to be issued during the current week will amount to ¥73,6[illegible]0,000, a decrease of ¥129,430,000 in comparison with the figure for last week which ended on February 28, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan, Monday.

Out of the total issue for this week, continues the announcement, ¥40,000,000 represents corporate debentures; ¥4,962,000, China and Manchoukuo securities and ¥28,637,000, stocks. The new issues include ¥17,000,000 of the Hokkaido Synthetic Oil Company's shares and ¥40,000,000 of the Japan Iron Works debentures. No floatation will be made on Government bonds, prefectural and municipal bonds and bank debentures.

Redemption of securities for this week is estimated at ¥17,386,000, which shows a decline of ¥244,544,000 below the figure for the previous seven-day period. Prefectural and municipal bonds account for ¥11,968,000 of the total; bank debentures, ¥1,450,000; and China and Manchoukuo securities, ¥100,000.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Clearing House disclosed Monday that the bills cleared through the house last month totaled ¥4,850,980,000, a drop of ¥634,848,000 in comparison with the previous month but an increase of ¥24[illegible],359,000 against the corresponding month of last year.

LONG-TERM GOAL SET FOR ECONOMIC ORDER

Deciding Points for Increase Of Production in Sphere Agreed Upon

In the establishment of a wide-area economic order in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an elaborate plan must be drawn up for the autarchy of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, states the Miyako Monday, in commenting on the measures to be taken for the self-sufficiency of steel, iron, coal and non-ferrous metals to be considered as basic for industries.

First of all the goal must be set for production in anticipation of the increasing demand of 15 or 16 years hence and in mapping out the increased plan, problems on resources, transportation and labor—vitally important factors for increased production—must be taken into consideration.

Determining Factors

It may be difficult to decide concretely upon the goal for the increased production of 20 years hence, the paper continues, and the following will be determining factors: the past consumption in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now under contemplation; a rising demand necessary for the establishment of the wide-area economy in the Co-Prosperity Sphere liberated from Anglo-American economic yoke; balances of production between the East Asia bloc, the German-Italian bloc and the American and Russian blocs.

The annual 30,000,000 metric ton goal for iron and steel set for attainment 20 years from now is considered appropriate by Government as well as civilian quarters, states the paper, continuing that in connection with the goal the coal output must be increased to 60,000,000 metric tons.

At the same time such non-ferrous metals as copper, lead and zinc must be trebled in production.

Mineral Development Begun

In this connection the step has been already taken for the development of mineral resources in the southern regions now placed under Japanese control, informs the paper, and companies designated by the Government are already engaged in the mining of copper, iron, chromium and manganese in the Philippines, while in the Malay Peninsula other groups designated are mining iron and manganese.

For the mining of bauxite on Pintan Island, tin on Bangka Island and nickel on the Celebes the Government has designated certain companies, which will start operation soon in the designated places, the paper concludes.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.8	— 2.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.6	— 1.60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.6	— 1.90
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.5	+ 1.50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.55	+ .10

TIMBER COMPANY PLANS OUTLINED BY PROMOTERS

Paulonia Lumber Concern Set-up With Capital of ¥1,000,000

The long-pending plan for founding the Tokyo Paulonia Timber Control Company independent of the Tokyo Prefectural Lumber Control Company has just been outlined by promoters. The company will be capitalized at ¥1,000,000 having for constituents about 400 paulonia timber dealers, and manufacturers of wooden clogs, wardrobes, other furniture and musical instruments of the prefecture using this material. Detailed plans for foundation of the company will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of promoters scheduled on February 28.

As to whether Osaka, Aichi and other influential prefectures will follow the example of Tokyo in the establishment of their respective paulonia control companies independent of lumber control companies is yet to be seen, says the Chugai.

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Reserve Fund for Dividend	5,600,000.00
Undivided Profits	14,669,505.08

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET
Dr. 31st December, 1941 Cr.

LIABILITIES	Yen	ASSETS	Yen
Deposits, Current, Fixed, etc.)	1,789,061,278.14	Cash in hand and at the Bank of Japan, etc.	173,004,597.76
Foreign Bills sold	4,900,286.17	Money at Call and Short Notice	5,500,000.00
Due to Foreign Banks (Including Discounts)	30,200,777.06	Government Bonds	426,313,736.95
Due to Inland Correspondents	4,470,365.47	Municipal and Other Bonds	150,626,731.93
Outstanding Cheques	1,342,609.04	Stocks	3,699,680.00
Liabilities under L/C, etc.	4,313,309.04	Foreign Government Bonds, etc.	22,184,092.85
Interest accrued on Deposits not due	13,335,500.51	Loans and Discounts	1,154,890,293.90
Rebate on Bills not due	5,755,948.96	Foreign Bills purchased	32,542,273.66
Provisional Receipts, etc.	2,197,995.15	Due from Foreign Banks	21,361,888.91
Accounts en Route	132,687.86	Due from Inland Correspondents	4,866,134.98
Capital	100,000,000.00	Customers' Liabilities under L/C, etc. per contra	4,313,309.04
Reserve Funds	75,800,000.00	Provisional Payments	1,657,400.13
Pension Fund	4,112,397.41	Bank Premises and Real Estates	15,155,419.78
Profit for the half year	20,492,405.08	Capital uncalled	40,000,000.00
Including Balance from last Account 14,484,061.96; Transferred from Pension Fund 136,740.40			
	2,056,115,559.89		2,056,115,559.89

Dr. APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT Cr.

	Yen		Yen
Reserve Fund	2,500,000.00	Profit for the half year	20,492,405.08
Pension Fund	800,000.00		
Bonus	122,900.00		
Dividend to Shareholders	2,400,000.00		
Balance carried forward to next Account	14,669,505.08		
	20,492,405.08		20,492,405.08

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1942

Important Sea Battles

The two sea battles, which took place around Surabaya and Java within 40 hours beginning from the early evening of February 27, and of which the concluding phase still remains to be reported on, must be noted as naval events of importance second only to the debacle of Pearl Harbor on December 8 or to the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in Malayan waters. These battles are so important because they virtually mark the end of the naval forces that the American, British, Dutch, Australian and New Zealand navies had marshalled against Japan for what, in all probability, was the last large scale attempt to defend the shores of the Netherlands Indies and Australia against the Japanese Naval Force.

From the communique issued on Sunday by the Imperial Headquarters, the salient features of these sea battles may be recapitulated. The main section, of the Japanese naval units active in the waters around the Netherlands Indies sighted toward the evening of February 27 an allied fleet composed of American, British and Netherlands warcraft. Action was instantly opened and went through the night and through the following day and night, and perhaps some time into the third day. According to the official report covering this sea battle up to the early morning of March 1, the Japanese had succeeded in sinking 3 cruisers and 6 destroyers and heavily damaging 4 cruisers. Since the Japanese term for "heavily damaged" is as a rule used to mean disabling a vessel beyond repairs, the entire cruiser fleet of the allied navies has virtually been wiped out.

To crown all, another section of the Japanese Naval Force on the early morning of March 1 came upon an allied squadron including an American cruiser and an Australian vessel of the same category. In the ensuing engagement the Japanese naval craft sent them both to the bottom. Throughout these two sea battles the Japanese side had only one destroyer damaged, though not to the extent of being forced out of action. While information is as yet far from full, the damage suffered by the Japanese side up to Sunday morning is most remarkably small as compared with the blows inflicted upon the enemy fleet. Such an overbalanced victory has few, if any, parallels in the naval annals of the world.

The sea battles fought around Surabaya and Java are significant in manifold ways. First, the fleet which was engaged by the Japanese in these waters included a number of American warcraft recently reinforced from the United States. The aggregate strength of allied cruisers, just prior to the outbreak of the war, was estimated at 2 American, 1 British, and 5 Dutch units, the total being 8 cruisers. The number of cruisers either sunk or crippled by the Japanese between the engagement off Endau, Malaya, on January 27, and the battle off Bali Island on February 20, amounted to 5 sunk, 5 crippled, and 2 damaged to a "medium" degree. Even allowing for reinforcements since the war's outbreak, the allied cruiser fleet had been all but disposed of before the present battle near Sumatra and Java. It is, therefore, significant to learn from a foreign source that as many as 7 American units took part in the present sea battles in southern waters.

From various sources it may be gathered that the allied fleet in question had moved forth to assail Japanese merchant vessels proceeding southward under convoys. It is of importance to note that Japanese Forces of considerable strength made landings on the island of Java almost immediately after the present sea battles had taken place.

By the event of these naval engagements, which are now officially called "the battle off Surabaya" and "the battle off Java," the Imperial Navy has established complete mastery over the southwestern Pacific. The decisive issue of the battles must be a good enough answer to the allied propaganda agents who, in this case at least, will find it no easy work to weave plausible tales of allied success. Whatever they might say, however, must be more than counterbalanced by the actual extinction of the allied fleet from waters around the Netherlands Indies. The advance of Japanese arms to Java, and, perhaps, further on in due course, should be seen as an outcome of the mastery our Navy has set up over the Pacific, adding another chapter to its already glorious records of victory.

Lao Tzu. 604 B.C.

While times are quiet, it is easy to take action; ere coming troubles have cast their shadows, it is easy to lay plans.

That which is brittle is easily broken; that which is minute is easily dissipated. Take precautions before the evil appears; regulate things before disorder has begun.

The tree which needs two arms to span its girth sprang from the tiniest shoot. Yon tower, nine stories high, rose from a little mound of earth. A journey of a thousand miles began with a single step.

The Sage knows what is in him, but makes no display; he respects himself, but seeks not honor for himself.

To know, but to be as though not knowing, is the height of wisdom. Not to know and yet to affect knowledge, is a vice. If we regard this vice as such, we shall escape it. The Sage has not this vice. It is because he regards it as a vice that he escapes it.

Use the light that is in you to revert to your natural clearness of sight. Then the loss of the body is unattended with calamity. This is called doubly enduring.

In the management of affairs, people constantly break down just when they are nearing a successful issue. If they took as much care at the end as at the beginning, they would not fail in their enterprises.

He who lightly promises, is sure to keep but little faith.

He whose boldness leads him to venture, will be slain; he who is brave enough not to venture, will live. Of these two, one has the benefit, the other has the hurt. But who is it that knows the real cause of Heaven's hatred? This is why the Sage hesitates and regards it difficult to act.

The violent and stiff-necked die not by a natural death.

BRITAIN'S EVERY EFFORT FAILS

Curtain Drops for Diplomatic Negotiations Between Two Countries at Moscow Without Any Fruit

By KENJI KADOTANI

Kenji Kadotani is editor of the Nisso Tsushin Sha with which institution he has been connected for nearly 10 years and is the author of several works on Russia out of which special mention may be made of Sorempo Tokuhon (A Reader on Soviet Russia).

From Contemporary Japan, February Issue, 1942

Following the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, concluded a military alliance with the Soviet Union, declaring that the Britons must, if need be, compromise and collaborate with even the "devil" in order to crush their enemy. What an irony of fate that the British Prime Minister was compelled to shake hands with Josef Stalin. It is common knowledge that the former abhors Communism.

Nothing is more incongruous than the fact that President Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain are now being compelled to prosecute their war by enlisting the support of the Soviet Union whose political fabric is entirely different from "democracy" and freedom, the two principles which they profess to champion. Prior to the start of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, Soviet critics unhesitatingly asserted that Britain had asked the United States to protect its colonies in the Orient in return for which Britain had already forfeited its market in South America.

They even went to the length of predicting that with the progress of the second World War the British Empire would fairly be on its way to disintegration and collapse. They were also highly critical of Roosevelt, who, they alleged was trying to involve the American nation in war as figure-head of the 60 families practically ruling the United States, in an effort to enable the munition manufacturers to reap enormous profits at the sacrifice of the people. They further pointed out the extreme fragility of the American economic structure despite its magnificent make-up.

On the other hand, the opinion generally in Britain and America was that the Slavs in northern Europe had no raison d'etre then as a bulwark against the Germans. It is interesting that the unprecedented world-wide disturbance has given rise to the anti-Axis combination of the United States, the British Empire and the Soviet Union, based on a most irrational and contradictory foundation.

America and Britain Upset

It is easy to imagine that the leaders of America and Britain must have been greatly upset by the brilliant military achievements attained by the Japanese armed forces through blitzkrieg tactics after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, last year. The astounded British Prime Minister secretly and suddenly hurried to Washington to confer with Roosevelt regarding measures to meet the situation, which seemed almost past salvation. An idea, which appeared a bright one to them was to utilize the Soviet Union against Japan. It would appear that the British and American statesmen's sole concern with the Soviet Union is its utility value in furthering their own interests.

Immediately after the outbreak of the Pacific war, Winston Churchill dispatched Major Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, who was comparatively popular among the Soviet people, to Moscow to sound out the attitude of the Soviet Government. British political circles, which might be likened to a drowning man grasping at a straw, expected much from Major Eden's mission. The leading newspapers in Britain, including the Daily Telegraph, urged that cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union be quickly tightened.

The Daily Herald in its issue of December 29, 1941, was so hopeful as to predict that cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union, which had its inception in Major Eden's visit to Moscow in 1935, but failed to materialize for various reasons, would be given full play as a result of Major Eden's new mission.

Attracts Widespread Attention

The Moscow Conference between Britain and the Soviet Union got under way in the middle of December and lasted about two weeks, during which time Major Eden discussed with Premier Stalin and Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, all affairs relating to their joint prosecution of war against the Axis Powers. It was also attended by the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Sir Alexander Cadogan, together with the Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the British Army. The attendance of the latter two attracted widespread attention.

On the part of the British Prime Minister, he conferred with President Roosevelt and leaders of the United States in Washington as the head of a large delegation of 80. These two conferences provide an eloquent commentary on Britain's utter dependence upon others in its prosecution of war.

The agenda of the Moscow Conference might have included:

(1) Prosecution of the war against Germany and Italy.

(2) Discussion of the East Asiatic situation.

(3) Discussion of the Near Eastern question.

After Conference

A joint communique, however, which was issued following the adjournment of the conference, said that the agenda related only to the war with Germany. It said that the delegates of Britain and the Soviet Union met in conference at Moscow for an exchange of views with regard to questions relating to the prosecution of the war and also to a fabric of peace and security of Europe after its termination. The communique added that an agreement of views was reached on the adoption of a formula, necessary for the overthrow of Nazi Germany.

Inasmuch as the Moscow Conference adjourned after the announcement of the German High Command to the effect that large-scale military operations would be suspended owing to the advent of severe winter and that the fighting line would be shortened to enable the soldiers to recuperate, Britain and the Soviet Union seemed to have issued their joint communique, emphasizing that an "agreement of views" had been reached between them on their joint prosecution of war with Germany in order to gloss over the negative character of the conference.

As to the claim that an agreement of views had been reached on the adoption of a formula, necessary for the complete overthrow of Nazi Germany, it is extremely difficult to believe that the two countries arrived at any satisfactory and efficient formula.

Requirements Not Identical

The basic requirements of the Soviet Union and Britain with regard to the prosecution of their joint war with Germany are not identical, especially because of Britain's inability to meet the Soviet Union's demand for the formation of a second war front on the continent. It is natural that both Britain and the United States will promise to supply the Soviet Union with arms and ammunition as long as they want to keep it fighting Germany. But the fact is that it is impossible for them to give the Soviet Union aid beyond that.

It is safe to believe that Major Eden failed in his efforts to sound out the Soviet Union's attitude toward Japan during the Moscow Conference, as may be noticed from the press comments in Britain and America. The New York Times in its issue of December 29, 1941, admitted the Foreign Secretary Eden during the Moscow Conference endeavored to persuade the Soviet Union to join the war with Japan on the side of the United States and the British Empire.

In view of the fact that only the Soviet air force is in a position to carry out attacks on Japan, the paper thought it worthwhile for the British Foreign Secretary to have resorted to such a move at Moscow, but discovered no indication that Britain had brought any pressure to bear upon the Soviet Union in order to force it to participate in the Pacific war on the side of Britain and the United States. Britain had found it necessary, the paper said, to pay consideration to the fact that the Soviet Union had already fulfilled its obligations to the Allies by gallantly fighting Germany on the eastern front.

U.S. Traditional Policy

It is the traditional policy of the United States to utilize the Soviet Union in the conduct of its diplomatic affairs, particularly in its efforts to check Japan. Its recognition of the Soviet Union was a diplomatic measure to check Japan. Whenever any serious issue has arisen in the Pacific basin, the United States Government has invariably turned to the Soviet Union for restraining Japan. Such cases are too many to be enumerated here.

On the part of the Soviet Union, it has scrupulously refrained from showing any special friendly attitude toward Japan in deference to the United States and the British Empire. It is clear that the guiding principle of the Soviet Union's foreign policy toward Japan has been consistently based on neutrality, as enunciated by the spokesman of the Soviet Government from time to time and also as explained by Shigenori Togo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently before the Diet.

That the Moscow Conference touched upon the Near Eastern question was demonstrated by the presence of Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, at the conference. Following a lull, which now prevails on the eastern front as a sequel to the suspension of large-scale military operations on the part of Germany, the Soviet Union has resumed a keen interest in the Near Eastern question, assuming a stiff attitude toward Turkey and also the Dardanelles question as recently reported by press messages from Europe.

Settlement Impossible

Now the Near Eastern question resolves itself into a formula for dealing with Turkey, which, however, cannot be so easily settled between Britain and the Soviet Union. Indeed, the Turkish issue is impossible of settlement between Britain and the Soviet Union before they have come to a complete agreement of views on the fundamental adjustment of their relations. All efforts to settle the knotty problem would meet with failure. Therefore, even if the Near Eastern question had been taken up by the Moscow Conference, the ensuing discussion might have proved miserably barren.

There is no doubt that the Moscow Conference between Britain and the Soviet Union ended with an extremely negative conclusion. One may wonder why Major Eden spent as much as a fortnight at Moscow.

The British Foreign Secretary might have felt ashamed to return home, empty-handed. He took a present to his home folks in the form of a Soviet labor delegation, including Secretary-General Schvelnik of the Soviet Trade Union as chairman. On December 29, Major Eden returned to London, accompanied by the Soviet labor delegation. The Soviet labor delegation appeared to have been warmly received by the British public.

The statesmen of Britain and the Soviet Union apparently have failed to establish cooperation between themselves through the Moscow Conference, but there is the possibility of an interesting picture unfolding before the world, if the British Foreign Secretary's souvenir from the Moscow Conference, namely the Soviet labor delegation, succeeds in bringing about cooperation between British and Soviet labor. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the "no" of Prime Minister Churchill's "devil" to all matters of mutual interest remains unaltered.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

February Issue Contains Timely Topics, Scholarly Subjects

Timely topics and subjects of more lasting scholarly value receive equal attention in the February number of Contemporary Japan, the nation's leading English language journal of public affairs. Presenting authors of first rate reputation, the magazine maintains its usual standard of journalistic excellence.

An analysis of American diplomacy, particularly stressing the relations of the United States with Great Britain vis-a-vis the present war in the Pacific, is presented by Yoshitaro Kusuyama in an article entitled "The Washington Jazz Band." The author, now an editorial writer for the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, was until recently chief of the European and American section of the same paper, while still earlier he served as staff correspondent at various foreign posts. His background enables him to write with authority on high diplomacy in Washington.

"The 'Devil' Says 'No'" by Kenji Kadotani is an interpretation of the Moscow Conference of December last, when Major Anthony Eden sought to bind Russia more closely to Britain's war program. The author's interpretation of the results of the conference can be judged from the title of his article. Despite the apparently breezy title, the article itself is a substantial analysis by a recognized authority on Russian affairs. Editor of the Nisso Tsushi Sha for nearly ten years, Mr. Kadotani is the author of several books on Russia, the most famous of which is "Sorempo Tokuhon" (A Reader on Soviet Russia).

'Popular Finance Minister'

A fascinating and instructive description of one of the key men in present day Japan appears in the article "Popular Finance Minister Kaya" by Shoji Yasuda. Comparing the present Finance Minister with the now almost legendary Korekiyo Takahashi in both popularity and ability, the author pictures Okinori Kaya as one of the most significant personalities in the modern financial world. His influence will be felt not only in Japan but throughout the entire East Asiatic world, the author points out, for his plans for wartime and post-war finance will go far toward determining the character of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere of which so much is heard these days.' The author is a well known writer on financial subjects, best known for his work "Nippon Kogyo Shigenron" (The Industrial Resources of Japan'. At present he is deputy managing editor of the Yomiuri Shimbun, having previously been its financial editor.

An article of lasting scholarly value is a treatise on "Why 'State'?" by Thomas Baty. Any product from the pen of this distinguished jurist and scholar deserves marked attention, and the present article is no exception. With an abundance of citations and proofs, the author sets out to clarify the meaning of this much misunderstood term "state." The authoritative character of the discussion is attested to by the fact that the author is the recipient of doctoral degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge, and has been a member of the English Bar since 1898. He is familiar to the Japanese public as legal adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office, in which capacity he has served for more than 20 years. From 1906 to 1916 he was secretary and is now senior associate of the Institute de Droit International. "The Canons of International Law" is the most outstanding of his numerous works.

A geographico-philosophic interpretation of Japanese civilization is presented in "Our Civilization and the Sea" by Nyozekan Hasegawa. The author, formerly an editorial writer for the Asahi Shimbun, is a veteran journalist and critic of social and political problems. He is the author of numerous books, among which are "Gendai Kokka Hihan" (A Critique of Modern States), "Nippon-teki Seikaku" (Japanese Characteristics), etc.

Printing and Publishing Industry

An unusually detailed description of the influence of the Japanese printing and publishing industry on its counterpart in modern China is given by Keishu Sanetow in "Japan's Influence on Chinese Printing." The author, who is a professor at Waseda University, makes a distinctive contribution to the history of cultural relations between the two sister countries in a period which has all too often been neglected. Among his numerous books on kindred subjects are "Chugokujin Nippon Ryugakushiko" (A Historical Survey of Chinese Students in Japan), "Nippon Bunka no Shina Yeno Yeikyo" (Influences of Japanese Culture on China), "Kindai Nisshi Bunka Ron" (Sino-Japanese Culture in Modern Times), etc.

Dr. Chuji Tsuboi, Japan's foremost authority on earthquakes, explains this subject to the layman in his article "Seismology in Japan." Dr. Tsuboi is professor at the Tokyo Imperial University and member of the Seismological Research Institute of the same university. He is the author of "Jishin no Hanashi" (A Dissertation on Earthquakes), "Jyuryoku" (Gravitation), etc.

"Early Japanese Settlers in the Philippines" by Seiichi Iwao is a continuation of an article which appeared in the previous issue. The author is professor of the history of the South Seas at Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan.

In addition there appear in this number of the magazine the usual features, a commentary on the principal news of the month, extracts from Japanese periodicals, book reviews, chronicle of current events, and documentary material, which this month includes the Diet addresses of Premier Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo.

—(K.K.)

EVERY CORNER OF GLOBE AT WAR

Present World Conflict Nothing but Gigantic Contest Shaping Human Development—Totalitarianism Is Not Aim of Axis Nations

By KLAUS MEHNERT

XXth Century

For the first time in the history of man, fighting rages over all the latitudes and longitudes of the globe. All the Five Continents and all the Seven Seas are involved. There is hardly a neutral State left. If we define neutrality as being the ability of a country to choose one of three possibilities—to stay out of the war, to join one side, or to join the other—the term would only apply today to one or two European and some of the South American States. The other nations are either in the war or determined in their political decisions by one of the two warring camps. Nobody can escape from the impact of war. We are all in it now.

The absence of powerful neutrals has brought a grim clarity into international affairs. All the players are in the game and all the cards on the table. Nobody can back out. Diplomacy has exhausted its possibilities—tanks, dive-bombers, and submarines are speaking in its place. In every nation now it is the same—too many unemployed diplomats recalled from their posts and never enough bomber pilots and tank drivers.

The world at war, often used as a phrase, is now a terrible reality. Some 50 or more million men are under arms, either engaged in the business of death or preparing for it, and over a thousand million people behind them are thinking only of them and in terms of war. The great majority in all nations consider war a grim necessity which they did not want and which they do not like, but which they have to go through with. I feel certain that since the outbreak of the present war, countless men and women in all countries are thinking of the meaning of a world at war.

Has it any meaning? Is it nothing but senseless chaos? War on a scale unlike anything in human history—is it the end of all things? Now more than ever we must face these questions, not in a mood of despair, but with calm clarity.

First Visit to Battlefields

A few years after the end of the first World War—I was then a student at the University of Munich and, with a knapsack on my back, on my way to an international student conference in England—I spent a week in Belgium. I visited the art galleries of Brussels and the churches and altars of Ghent and Bruges and finally I went to Ypres. A bus took me to Langemarck. It was in the afternoon. I engaged a room in the small inn left my pack, and went out into the fields, my first visit to the battlefields of the war.

The country looked strange. All the houses were new, built of bright red brick, for the battles of Flanders had left not a single building intact. All the trees were young, not much taller than myself planted after all the old ones had been uprooted by shells. There were endless cemeteries, and tall war memorials along the way. And while night was falling I stood where in 1914 the German student regiments, the flower of young German manhood, had attacked and gone singing to their death. Like millions of others on both sides of the trenches they had not wanted the war, but had been doing what they considered their duty, and had sacrificed their lives.

The bells of the little new church in the nearby village were tolling. People were going home from work. The crops stood well, their green just turning to gold. The earth that had been plowed by grenades for long years was feeding man again as if he had never torn every square foot of her with bursting steel. Only here and there concrete blocks of blasted pillboxes still interrupted the smoothness of the fields. Then the first stars came out and lights were turned on in the village. At the inn, in the simply furnished room, I sat alone by candlelight and hammered all my emotions into my little typewriter, asking desperately and vainly for the meaning of the war and its sacrifices, starting and ending each sentence with "Why?" until my neighbor knocked on the wall and said he wanted to sleep.

Gigantic Contest

Today I feel differently, about the last war and the present one. Perhaps because I am older, but mainly because for all of us the last 20 years have been an extraordinary lesson in history, teaching us to see men and events in a wider perspective. To me, and I feel certain to many others, this war is not just a matter of defending or expanding one's frontiers, of preserving one's standard of living or attaining a higher one; it is rather a gigantic contest for the shaping of the next phase in human development.

A new world is being born in blood and pain. What will it be like, nobody knows. And to the question whether it will be better or worse than the old one, I would suggest that the issue goes far deeper than that. Take two periods of the past, the feudalistic and the capitalistic. Was feudalism or capitalism the better? Who has the yardstick to measure good and bad?

Forms of Life Changed

Although man has remained fundamentally the same over centuries, the forms of human life have changed again and again, and certain forms, after serving well for a time, have become outmoded, useless—worse: a dead weight around our necks. Having lived in Germany, Russia, America, and more recently in the Orient, I believe that by 1930 the outdatedness of certain forms of our past life was agreed upon by the majority of thinking people everywhere:

First, the injustice of a social order which, based on unrestrained economic liberalism, created the extremes of rich and poor, exploitation of the many by the few, armies of unemployed, disastrous crises, economic disorder, and bitter warfare between the classes.

Secondly, the injustice of an international order which, based on political conditions that have long passed into oblivion, created the extremes of "have" and "have-not" nations, the "haves" in control of colonial and semi-colonial millions and surrounded by selfish tariff walls, and the "have-nots" with a desperate lack of living space and a threatened standard of living.

Matter of Life and Death

As both sides were theoretically agreed on the necessity of changing these evils, an evolutionary and peaceful adjustment should have been possible—theoretically. In reality it was not. To the nations which have since become the Axis Powers, the adjustment was urgent and a matter of life and death; the others, primarily the Anglo-American nations, were highly reluctant to change theory into fact. When the Axis nations, tired of waiting and promises, proceeded to alter the conditions by a political revolution, they were opposed.

First local wars, then the present World War were the result. It may sound paradoxical to many, but one might go so far as to say that the majority of people on both sides still agree fundamentally as to the forms of our future life, and that the war is being fought over the tempo and methods of the change, not over the necessity of the change itself.

To this many will object: "That is not true, the issue is clear, it is that between democracy and totalitarianism." But totalitarianism is not the aim of the Axis nations, it is their method, it is a weapon in their fight, just as are panzer divisions and stukas—and all these weapons, whether panzers or totalitarianism, because they have proved their superiority in warfare, are rapidly being adopted by England and America. The same is true with regard to any other "issues" which one might quote to prove a fundamental difference.

Any amount of "issues" could be mentioned in an attempt to prove the fundamental differences between the ideas of the people in the two camps. I believe that they are differences in strategy only and that, as the war goes on, the Anglo-American side will more and more adopt Axis strategies. The really important thing is that they are all measures of the present war, not of the future peace. The average German does not wish, any more than the average American or Englishman, to live, in normal times, under conditions and with methods which he accepts as necessary in times of revolution and war. The task of the future will be to find a synthesis between the necessities of the group and the freedom of each of us. For no amount of discipline will alter the fact that we are all individuals.

Important Difference

There is one important difference, the existence of which I will not deny. The Anglo-American camp wished to preserve the status quo as long as possible. This is natural since it is the beneficiary of it. The other camp, just as naturally, wished to change it. But the status quo in itself is only a prevailing circumstance, not a principle or idea. History has shown again and again that it is a weak and unreliable support for political claims.

In any contest between worthy opponents—be it between two philosophers or two philosophies—each side influences the other, even though they may not realize it. One of the chief objections of the Anglo-American nations to the Axis peoples is what they call their "narrow nationalism." Yet to anyone who has followed carefully the words and actions of the Axis Powers in the past years, the trend away from this "narrow nationalism" is unmistakable.

What to many, perhaps, seemed in the beginning a matter of domination over obeying inferiors, now appears increasingly as leadership among cooperating equals. The extended living, for example, of millions of German soldiers, administrators, railway workers, and others on foreign soil cannot but widen their horizon and vision and increase their appreciation for the human beings of the other side.

Changes Undeniable

On the other hand, one of the main criticisms on the part of Axis nationals against the democracies is the lack of social responsibility, the excessive power of money in these countries. Here too, under the impact of events on the other side of the fence, changes are undeniable. Few doubt that the England or America of the future—irrespective of the outcome of the war—will be socially very different from those that existed until a few years ago, and that this difference will be largely due to the contest with their adversaries.

It is understandable that in times of war the hatred of warring nations must lead to an emphasis of all that is different between them. But it is the endeavor of this writer to stress what is common rather than what is different. It tries to point out the place which this war has in history and to show that, far from being the end of the world, it is but the start of a new phase in human development. It wishes to use, in these days of war, the language of reason, to help in preserving something of the spirit of human understanding and friendliness which we will desperately need in order to make the future transition from war to peace not unduly long.

INFINITE

When I seek for a beginning, I find only time infinite. When I look forward to an end, I see only time infinite. Infininity of time past and to come implies no beginning and is in accordance with the laws of material existences. Predestination and Chance give us a beginning, but one which is compatible only with the existence of matter.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

DENEN NO YUUTSU
(Rural Melancholy)
1919

By HARUO SATO

Part I

"I dwelt alone
In a world of moan
And my soul was a stagnant tide."
—Edgar Allan Poe

He and she, with their two dogs and a cat, decided to establish a domicile in a certain grassy farm village. It was a cold and forlorn village situated within 20 miles or so of the three great cities of T., Y., and H., neglected by the centuries and swept away by the onrush of civilization, like a vacuum formed, for example, at the vortex where the pressure of the three whirling currents converged. Life in the crowded city and suffocated him.

How many years, he wondered, had passed since he became unable to secure a deep and restful sleep. One summer he mused: "I should like to stretch myself out at ease beneath the shadows of a dark red lamp, in a thatched country house, and drop into a deep slumber, forgetting the past, the future, the march of time." Such, in brief, was the mood which beckoned him out into this stale and sequestered nook of nature.

His wife, who had married him while she was still much too young, was constantly distracted by the vagaries of his sensitive spirit, so unpredictable as the winds, so unfathomable as the sea itself. There seemed nothing that he could set his mind to do, living as he did in a dreamy idleness, imitating a dog one moment and rolling about on the grassy lawn, and suddenly breaking into wild peals of laughter, or shouting out aloud. It seemed to her that he was really suffering from some great loneliness of soul. He would rebuke her for not responding to his bidding quickly enough and thrust her aside with such violence as to make her stagger, and for some unaccountable reason he would drop into a mood of displeasure and not utter a word to her for two or three days at a time . . . "It is not that I have no tender feeling," he would say. "It is just that I feel bashful in expressing it. It's an inborn trait of mine." Perhaps a change of scene to that house in the country would lend quiet and freshness to their life together—so the wife thought.

In Artistic Fashion

The house he took was built tastefully, in an artistic fashion, by a wealthy retired man, and had, for a long time, remained in a dilapidated state. Its garden presented a rough aspect, revealing traces of its former exquisite beauty of human handiwork beneath the damage wrought by the violent forces of nature. At one corner there was a cluster of rose trees that skirted a small watercourse running from the well. He was very fond of roses. Did not Goethe leave behind an unforgettable little verse full of solace: "If it is a rose, it will bloom?"

The sumptuous coloring of its crimson petals was, indeed, so rich with beauty that it was like some precious essence overflowing from a wine cup; and it fascinated him. Its all but intoxicating heavy fragrance awakened the memory of his first kiss, sweet and lingering. . . . Yet how pathetic these rose bushes that stood before his very eyes! He felt he would like to let them bask in the blessings of the sun's rays, and could not help thinking that this was the poetic attitude. Thus he cut off branches of a nearby persimmon tree and overhanging wistaria vines. He brushed away obstructing cobwebs.

Nature changed quietly from summer to autumn. He saw it all distinctly. Since moving to this house his violent, irascible mood seemed finally to have left him. The evening light here was one of the things that he cherished. For men like him, exhausted in both body and mind, there was nothing quite so soothing as the dim, restful glow of the oil lamp. The glass base of the lamp, with its kerosene clear and transparent, had the mellow beauty of a lump of amber. He started reading the life of St. Francis in the lamplight, but soon tired of it.

His patience had completely spent itself. He passed every evening reflecting upon the boredom of human life and conjuring all sorts of fancies with regard to each word in the dictionary. It was thus that he tried writing verses and drafting architectural plans of houses which were as complicated as a maze. This was soon followed by a sheer spiritless ennui. His wife (formerly an actress) thought of the gay life of her past, and in her heart, reflecting upon the fineries she had been forced to forsake, she blamed her husband for having proposed living in such a country place.

Single Flower Blooming

But the figure of a grasshopper, green and shapely, which alighted on the paper lampshade, intrigued him; and as he gazed upon the dark russet coloring of its slender back, the thing evoked in him a curious fancy, as of something out of a child's book of stories. He would then catch locusts in the fields and feed them to his dogs. Rather unexpectedly one morning, 20 days after he had resurrected the rose trees, he came upon a single flower blooming close to the well, brightly red and high up on its branch. "After a long, long year, passed as if within a prison cell," the flower seemed to say in cool breaths of ecstasy, "the month of May seems at last to have come again!"

One evening he heard a stir among the trees in the garden. Looking out, he observed that a light rain was falling on the fields, the hills and the trees, draping them with a sheet of thick white vapor. The air within the house became still, and the lamplight dim. He became conscious of a vague feeling as of a traveler's lonely, nostalgic mood. The autumnal rain itself passed

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EVENING EDITION

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Incorporating
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PREFECTURAL HEADS OPEN 5-DAY MEETING OVER WARTIME AIMS

Attendees Honored With Imperial Audience—Report on Conditions to Throne

WAR POLICY EXPLAINED

Busy Session in Store for Visiting Governors—Gathering To End March 7

Premier General Hideki Tojo opened the conference of prefectural governors at the Premier's official residence at 9 a.m. today with a 30-minute address explaining the Government's policy for the execution of the Greater East Asia War and particularly the Government's attitude to the coming general election.

There were present 46 governors from the prefectures in Japan Proper, three governors from Chosen, two governors from Taiwan and the Governor of Kwantung Leased Territory.

The Prefectural Governors' Conference now called is the second held under the Tojo Cabinet and the present session will last five days until March 7.

At 9:40 a.m., after listening to the address of the Premier, all the attending governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace and were granted an Imperial audience by His Majesty the Emperor, with Premier Tojo and Home Minister Michio Yuzawa in attendance. Subsequently, the governors submitted reports on the condition of their respective local districts to His Imperial Majesty. Later, they were given an Imperial luncheon in the Imperial Palace at noon.

In the afternoon, it is also scheduled that the visiting governors will make further reports on local conditions to His Imperial Majesty.

This evening the governors will be the guests of the Premier at the latter's official residence and after dinner, they will confer with the Premier and other Ministers of State.

On Wednesday, the governors will meet at the Home Ministry and will be instructed on the attitude regarding the coming general election by Home Minister Yuzawa and other officials of the Ministry.

Also Sukenari Yokoyama, secretary-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will attend the session on the second day and will address the governors as regards their cooperation with the Association's program for enlightening the public to realize their duty and responsibility.

On the third day, March 5, the governors will be instructed by the Education Ministry and the Planning Board, and will also hear reports of the war development from War Minister General Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. In the evening, they will be the guests of Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

The fourth day is set aside for instruction by the Welfare and the Commerce and Industry Ministries. The Communications, Railways, Overseas, and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministries will instruct the governors on the last day of the session, March 7.

Meanwhile, the committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council met for the third time at the Railway Hotel, Marunouchi, on Monday afternoon. They decided that prefectural branches of the Council be established and the heads of prefectural branches shall be appointed by the Council.

The decision of the committee will be presented to the plenary session of the Council to be opened at the Marunouchi Kaikan at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

CHILDREN GET TEXTBOOKS

Tojo Sends 10 Parcels to P.I. to Replace Those Destroyed

Japanese children in Manila, who had been deprived of all their school textbooks by the American soldiers, are jubilant and grateful at the report that Premier General Hideki Tojo sent them 10 packages of textbooks at the end of February.

On January 2, when the Americans retreated from Manila, they plundered the textbooks of the Japanese national school pupils together with other possessions of the Japanese residents there. Consequently, the Japanese children have been very much inconvenienced in their studies.

Hearing this report, Premier Tojo sympathized with them and immediately ordered 10 parcels of textbooks be sent to Manila. As a result, the Japanese residents in the Philippines capital are very much moved by the paternal love of the Premier.

War Memorials Planned

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 2.—Bronze statues of Japanese soldiers, depicting their valiant action, will be erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of Japanese officers and men killed in action during the fierce battles which raged around Buisan, (Bukit Timah) north of this city, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces here decided today.

Manchoukuo Premier Will Come to Japan On Mission of Thanks

The Manchoukuo Government has decided to dispatch Premier Chang Ching-hui to Japan as a special envoy to express thanks to the Imperial Court, Government and people of Japan, upon the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, it is announced by the Foreign Office this morning. Premier Chang, accompanied by Communications Minister Yuan Chen-tse and other officials, will shortly leave Hsinking for Japan.

NAZIS ROUT SOVIETS IN SEVERE FIGHTING

Luftwaffe Launch Night Attacks on Moscow-Rostov Railway Bombing Objectives

BLAST BRITISH AT MALTA

English Channel Shelled—79 Anglo-U.S. Ships Sunk During February

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—German forces with the cooperation of the air units, yesterday engaged in heavy fighting with the Soviet troops on the Crimea, the Donetz front and southeast of Lake Ilman, the High Command announced today.

On the Kerch Peninsula Crimea, German troops yesterday destroyed numerous tanks, while in the Straits of Kerch, a 6,000-ton Soviet transport ship was sunk by aerial torpedo hits, the communique said.

The German air force was said to have launched night attacks against Voronezh, on the Moscow-Rostov railway line, scoring bomb hits on motorcar and aircraft factories as well as airfields.

From February 21 to March 1, Soviet forces have lost a total of 204 tanks on the eastern front.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the High Command said German and British troops carried out reconnoitering operations along the front. In the engagement, German fighter planes were said to have shot down five British machines in air combats and destroyed five additional grounded planes.

Meanwhile, German bombers, protected by fighters, yesterday blasted the British air and naval base at Valletta, Malta, scoring hits on submarine bases, docks and supply establishments with heavy caliber bombs.

Shifting to other combat zones, long-range German naval batteries yesterday shelled two British convoys in the English Channel, while a British motor torpedo boat, which attacked a German steamer, was sunk in the Channel, it was said.

Regarding the allies losses, the communique stated the British air force has lost 62 planes, of which 38 machines were destroyed over the Mediterranean and in North Africa, from February 21 to 28, while 20 German planes were lost during the same period in the battle against Britain.

In the battle against British and American shipping, German naval and air forces sank in February, 79 merchant vessels, totaling 525,400 tons, of which the German submarines accounted for 66 ships of 448,400 tons, the High Command said, adding, heavy damages were inflicted on 44 additional allied ships.

Defeat Effects Serious

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, March 2.—The serious defeat of the British Empire in the battles of East Asia is greatly affecting the North African campaign. It is said the British sent several hundred planes from North Africa to East Asia to supplement their reinforcements and as a result, the British strength in North Africa is greatly reduced.

Furthermore, the report of the miserable defeat in Malaya and Singapore has seriously affected the fighting spirit of the British soldiers. On the other hand, the Axis forces are much encouraged by the repeated victories of the Japanese troops.

Spring is coming but with the melting of ice, the 1,500-mile-long European front running from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea will be mostly turned to muddy fields and for two or three months any big-scale military operation will be impossible except in the extreme northern and southern sections.

The British Empire counted much upon the winter offensive of the Soviet forces, but it only resulted in regaining a few small unimportant villages. Meanwhile, the threat to the British in the Mediterranean is increasing.

What the British are now mostly afraid of is the Axis attack on Egypt, Suez and Malta. Air raids on Malta are daily made, the island having already been bombed more than 1,700 times since the beginning of the war with 263 raids carried out in January, and 260 raids in the first 20 days of February. The strenuous raids concentrated on Malta has given such a blow to the British side that the Brit-

(Continued on Page 2)

STATEMENT BY KNOX ON JAVA SEA BATTLE AWAITED BY TOKYO

Japanese Naval Victory Is Fatal Blow to Crumbling American Confidence

WASHINGTON GIVES EXCUSE

Ontario Governor Admits Nippon Superiority and U.S. Pacific Fleet Annihilated

In view of President Roosevelt's promise that the Allies will take the offensive, it will be interesting to note just exactly what Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, will have to say regarding the smashing losses suffered by the Allied fleet in the battles off Java, declared naval commentators here today, according to Domei.

Pointing out that the Allies suffered a crushing defeat when five cruisers and six destroyers were sunk and four heavy cruisers were heavily damaged in the first real frontal clash, these circles said the battle of the Java Sea proves conclusively Japan's overwhelming naval superiority.

They predicted that President Roosevelt's hasty promise to keep the American people informed on the true progress of the war would become another one of his many unfulfilled promises because the true picture of the Japanese Naval victory would be a fatal blow to the rapidly crumbling confidence.

Further commenting on American claims regarding the battles at Macassar Straits and Bali, the naval commentators said that these claims ironically enough were refuted by the Americans themselves when they asserted a strong Japanese Fleet engaged the Allies in the latest naval engagement.

"Obviously, if the original claims had been true, there would not have been any Japanese Fleet left," they said.

The commentators pointed out that allied fleet units heretofore have been extremely careful to attack points where no Japanese Naval Units happened to be around but this time the Japanese Fleet caught up with them.

Canadians Told Truth

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—While President Franklin Roosevelt is heatedly engaged in hiding the truth from the American public concerning the historic victories scored by the invincible Japanese Navy off Batavia and Surabaya, the real conditions of the United States Navy in the Pacific has lately been revealed by Governor Hepburn of Ontario, Canada, who admitted that the main ships of the United States Pacific fleet had been destroyed as announced by Japan, in his address delivered on March 1. Governor Hepburn spoke in substance as follows:

"When the report of investigations made at Pearl Harbor and subsequent sea battles is studied, not through colored glasses, it has become clear that the Japanese announcement that the main ships of the United States Pacific fleet were destroyed is true. Nobody can now deny that the Japanese Navy is far superior to the American fleet.

"When the American public questioned 'Where is the American fleet?' Secretary of the Navy Colonel Henry Knox replied that the Americans were chasing the Japanese Fleet, and nothing could be announced regarding the naval movement as it would result in giving vital information to the enemy. But I will tell Secretary Knox where the Japanese Fleet is.

"The Japanese Fleet operated at Manila and then Singapore, and is now operating in the Java Sea. If Secretary Knox fails to make speedy operations according to my information, the Japanese Fleet will no doubt show itself at Sydney or Melbourne."

Allied Reports Blasted

Authorized circles in Tokyo, commenting on allied reports regarding the battle in Java waters, today declared, "as ever, the American radio is taking the allied lead in making most ridiculous claims without a fragment of proof," reports Domei.

They declared that the American radio seems to specialize in creating fictitious stories which are not substantiated by the embarrassed allied commands.

It was pointed out that American propaganda stations always have insisted allied forces were scoring sweeping victories in the Pacific, even while the Japanese were taking the Philippines, Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore and other vital, strategic bases.

These observers said:

"It seems strange that the Japanese are again making landings at will exactly at the points where the American radio stupidly claims its biggest victories."

They added that, obviously, if the American claims were even 5 per cent authentic, Japan would have no fleet left, while landings would be impossible.

The fact, they said, that allied sources all contradict each other in reporting so-called "details" of the sea engagements "is clearcut proof their claims are nothing but pitiful lies which even their own people cannot believe."

Heralds Army Day

In the midst of a titanic war against the forces of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, this year's Army Day on March 10, has an extraordinary significance to the people of Japan. Shown above is one of the posters recently issued, announcing the coming of the important date, which will be the 37th observance to date.

Japan's Fleet Routs Combined Allied Navy In Battle Fought Off Java on Equal Strength

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SHONANTO, March 2.—On the evening of February 27 as a Japanese convoy of troop-ships laden with the soldiers, who had achieved such successes in the Dutch East Indies area steamed into the Java Sea, it ran full tilt into an enemy fleet consisting of cruisers and destroyers.

The enemy fleet had come to destroy the troop-ships and prevent the Japanese Troops from landing on Java. But the convoy was ready for the attack for it had already learned from the reports of the Japanese scouting planes that the enemy fleet was patrolling the Java Sea.

It, therefore, speeded ahead of the troop-ships, and formed a barrier between the troop-ships and the enemy fleet. The firing began at once from both sides. The time was about 6 p.m. and the naval strength on both sides was the same.

Fought on Equal Basis

It was the first time since the outbreak of the war that the enemy fleet had met on an equal basis and the first time that a fight to the finish was staged between equally-matched combatants. The result would establish for ever the superiority of one, and the inferiority of the other.

The Japanese convoy-fleet beat out a wireless message to Headquarters: "Discovered enemy fleet. Troop-ships safe in the background, will destroy enemy fleet!"

The Japanese ships cut through the waves in battle-formation and as they neared the enemy ships, they released their torpedoes. Two of the enemy cruisers were hit at once and went down almost immediately. The twilight had suddenly become night with the abruptness of the tropics, and the flashing beams of the searchlights crossed and criss-crossed in the dark, smoke-laden air, as the big guns on both sides roared out their challenges in mutual defiance.

All the ships in the Japanese Fleet worked as one body. Long years of intensive training, of discipline, bore fruit, and every action was performed with accuracy and coolness.

On the other hand, the enemy fleet was a mixture of ships from different countries. Discipline was lax, their fighting morale was in a very poor condition indeed. Their firing became wild and reckless; even their searchlights wavered aimlessly in the air. It was plain that the enemy were panic-stricken.

Enemy Retreat Cut Off

The Japanese ships, working in combination, picked out the enemy ships one by one and sank them. The enemy fleet, realizing the futulity of fighting against a superior foe, turned tail and tried to escape. But the Japanese ships had anticipated this move and cut off their retreat.

The battle lasted from the evening of February 27 till the dawn of the next day. By that time, the Japanese Fleet had sunk three cruiser, six destroyers, and badly damaged four cruisers.

After a hasty breakfast of rice-dumplings, the fleet at once engaged in mopping-up operations with the cooperation of the Imperial Air Force. Before the battle had begun, all the crew had changed their clothing. They had clad themselves in clean clothing, following the custom of the ancient warriors who used to change their clothing before going forth to battle, as a sign that they were going to die without regret. Now, of course, their clothing was begrimed with smoke, oil and sweat.

Battle Begins

The enemy ships that had escaped the Japanese Naval and Air Forces massed at Surabaya and Batavia. The Japanese Fleet again resumed the convoying of the troop-ships, but as they neared Surabaya and Batavia they were met with fierce gunfire from the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIET-IRAN RELATIONS REPORTEDLY WORSENING

Blames Moscow—Teheran Interning Bulgarians, Hungarians and Croats

Domei

ANKARA, March 2.—Relations between Iran and the Soviet Union are becoming more tense due to the latter's provocative attitude, according to reports received here from Teheran today.

Iran official quarters said, the Soviets are attempting to create dissension within the Iran Government, the report sated.

Interned by Iran

Domei

SOFIA, March 2.—Many Bulgarians, Hungarians and Croats have been interned by the Iran Government, which acted upon orders received from London, it was learned here today.

VENEZUELA TO SEND AID FOR DUTCH WEST INDIES

Military Mission to Be Sent to Curacao in Joint Defense Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 27.—The Venezuelan Government announced today that Venezuela will cooperate with the United States Navy for the joint defense of the Netherlands West Indies, according to a Caracas report received here today.

Venezuela will send in the near future a military mission to Curacao, Dutch Island directly north of Venezuela, for the purpose of conferring on plans for Dutch West Indies defense as well as on the problem of convoying tankers which ply between Venezuela and the Dutch possessions of Curacao and Oruba islands, it was said.

DUTCH HEADQUARTERS ADMIT SUCCESSFUL JAVA LANDINGS; SUMATRA DRIVES CONTINUED

Muaretebo and Surulangun Occupied by Japanese Units

BORNEO FULLY TAKEN

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN SUMATRA, March 2.—Japanese columns driving in a northwesterly direction from Palembang, on Saturday captured Muaretebo, 300 kilometers northeast of Palembang.

Japanese Forces also captured Surulangun, located 200 kilometers west of Palembang, driving off 500 Dutch defenders.

Japanese casualties up till the occupation of Muaretebo included only 10 wounded and no dead.

Dutch Unit Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 2.—Over 200 enemy remnants, composed of Dutch and Javanese troops, who appeared 50 kilometers southeast of Singkawang, were completely wiped out February 27 by Japanese Units stationed at Kuching, delayed reports received here today revealed.

With the annihilation of these remnants, virtually entire Borneo is now under complete Japanese control, it was said.

Lack of Aid Hit

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Indicating serious dissension among the allied Powers, Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies today charged in Batavia that the United States' failure to dispatch promised Lease-Lend aid to the Netherlands East Indies borders on the criminal, a dispatch from the Dutch colonial capital received in Stockholm and relayed here by the German News Agency reveals.

The Dutch East Indies ask for nothing beyond Lease-Lend aid materials previously guaranteed by the United States, Mr. Van Mook declared.

Various allied quarters have contended that Java will have to be sacrificed in order to strengthen the defensive capacity of Burma, but this is utter nonsense, he added.

Van Mook warned that allied victory could not be achieved while emphasis continues to be placed on a retreating and, especially, defensive strategy.

The indifferent attitude of the United States with respect to the Dutch East Indies is the source of profound unrest and anxiety among the native and white population throughout the Netherlands East Indies, he asserted.

Van Mook declared that during his recent visit to the United States, Washington had given him every assurance that supplies soon would be convoyed to the Netherlands East Indies, and the Dutch colony is anxiously awaiting fulfilment of that promise at this urgent hour.

Dutch Assail Allied Spirit

Domei

SAIGON, March 2.—Signs of increasing dissension within the ranks of the United States was revealed in a Batavia radio broadcast intercepted here today, which quoted H. V. Quispel Heam, of the Netherlands East Indies naval information service, as saying, "if England and the United States think it worthwhile to win this conflict with Japan, they will have to run a few risks."

Mr. Heam said, "they cannot avoid doing so since it would not seem likely that England and the United States would not want to take all measures to defeat Japan.

"It is in their own interests; they really do not have to do it on behalf of the Dutch," Mr. Heam said.

The southern Pacific situation is extremely serious, Mr. Heam continued, because the enemy have gained air mastery via flying bases from outer provinces and now are stretching out to Java.

Java Importance Stressed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—Making a cross-section of military opinion in the Netherlands East Indies, a Chicago Daily News correspondent in Batavia said, the general conviction in both American and Dutch military circles was that the loss of Java to the allies, with its all important naval base at Surabaya, would be tantamount to lopping off the United Nations' striking arm, according to a Batavia report received here today.

The only thing that could stave off the loss is aid promised by the United States, Australia and Britain and that does not seem to be forthcoming, the correspondent reported.

The correspondent then drew a vivid

(Continued on Page 2)

Statement on India Reportedly Drafted By Britain's Cabinet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and members of his Cabinet have drafted a statement regarding the Government's policy on India over the weekend, according to a London report received here today. The statement first will be released in the House of Commons, the report stated.

INDONESIANS HAILING COMING OF FREEDOM

70,000,000 People Rejoice as Japanese Forces Drive Out Dutch Oppression

"The final page in the history of the White Man's oppression of the Dutch East Indies has been turned, and the East Indies have entered into a new phase of life. Against the blue Javanese sky, a huge Rising Sun flag streams in the breeze. It is the symbol of native freedom. The 70,000,000 Indonesians of the East Indies are singing with joy, and in praise of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

So says Umar Yarday, young Indonesian president of the Nippon Indonesian Association, in an interview with the Yomiuri on Monday.

Mr. Yarday is one of the foremost leaders of the Indonesian Independence Movement, and due to trouble with the Dutch Government, he secretly came to Japan four years ago.

Japan Ousting Dutch

"Java was the base of the Dutch invasion of the East Indies," continues Mr. Yarday, "but today the tramp of the Japanese marching boots in Java has driven forever the Dutch oppression of more than 300 years' standing from our native land.

"For several hundred years, we have believed that our rescuers would come from the East and give us back our Paradise.

"In the history of the Gudiri dynasty in the 17th century is the following statement: 'Toward the end of the century, the peoples of this land will suffer invasion from foreign lands, and they will have to bear the yoke of their oppressors for many years. But presently, Adel Laht, the God of Righteousness will come and rescue them.'

"The Dutch were our oppressors and it was not long before the people realized that the God of Righteousness was none other than Japan.

"In the history of the Mataram dynasty, also of the 17th century, is the statement that the dark clouds over Java, which have come from the West, will be dispersed by the bright beams of light coming from the East.

"For many years, the people have waited for this light from the East, and it has come with the arrival of the Japanese.

Treated Like Slaves

"The Dutch treated the natives like slaves. A certain Dutch scholar once wrote that the ordinary Indonesian family could live on 20½ cents a day. This writing caused the people to hate the Dutch more than ever.

"The first flash of hope that came to us was the remarkable victory of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. The Dutch have come to believe that the Indonesians had been so subjected by their military administration that they could not rise against them.

"However, at the beginning of the century, the Achins of Sumatra, the Macassareans of Celebes, and the Balinese of Bali rose up against the oppression of the Dutch and stained the pages of our history with their noble blood. The patriotic fervor of the natives will find rejuvenation with the successes of the Japanese Forces. Several independence movements arose in the country and fought against the Dutch Government.

"In 1920, the spirit of independence spread throughout the country and penetrated even the island of Sumatra. The Dutch Government was seriously alarmed, and arrested 3,000 of the more active members of the independence movements.

Banished to New Guinea

"A thousand of them were banished to the interior of New Guinea. They are still there. The Dutch Government branded them as Communists in a vain effort to justify their inhuman act. I

(Continued on Page 2)

Winant Still Delayed

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who arrived here on Thursday morning from London on his way to the United States to report to President Roosevelt on the situation in Britain, has not left yet due to bad weather over the Atlantic, it was learned here today.

Three Sectors Attacked By Landing Parties Saturday Night

SEA LOSS ALSO OWNED

Domei

SAIGON, March 2.—The Netherlands East Indies military headquarters have officially admitted that Japanese Forces on Saturday night carried out landing operations successfully on three different sectors in Java, according to radio reports reaching here from Bandoeng today.

Japanese Forces landed successfully on the western coast of Java Island while other Japanese troops which landed on the central part of the island are making a steady drive extending the sphere of their operations there, the reports stated, adding another Japanese Unit is now in hot pursuit of enemy remnants in the eastern part of the island.

Dutch Officer in Command

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Lieutenant-General K. Ter Porten, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East Indies army, is in supreme command of allied forces defending Java, which consists of Netherlands, British, Australian and American troops, it was reported here today from Batavia.

Meanwhile, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, is supervising allied strategy from an undisclosed base in Java, the report added.

Referring to the titanic naval battles last Saturday and Sunday off the coasts of Surabaya and Batavia, the report revealed that responsible officers of the United States, British and Netherlands naval forces have admitted losses in view of superior Japanese attacks, although details have not been released yet.

Batavia in Turmoil

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Despite Dutch attempts to conceal naval disasters, actual facts regarding the sea engagements are spreading throughout Java in wildfire fashion to aggravate the already fear-ridden populace of the island, United Press reported here today from Batavia.

Masses of confused civilians swarmed out into Batavia's main thoroughfares early this morning preventing the usual delivery of breakfast milk, lamented the correspondent.

The dispatch complained that American residents already have escaped to unknown destinations and the office of the United Press is unable to hire assistants in spite of orders from the home office to increase the staff in Batavia.

Dutch authorities have failed to give definite instructions for the eventual evacuation of Batavia except to advocate at random the scorched earth policy.

Fearing the imminency of Java's complete encirclement by Japanese Forces the Netherlands East Indies Government is hastily transferring its administrative organs from Batavia to Bandoeng, approximately 120 kilometers southeast of Batavia, to prepare for prolonged resistance, concluded the United Press report.

Java Now Isolated

Tokyo observers, commenting on the landings by Japanese Forces yesterday at three places on the northern coast of Java, today declared that Java, final stronghold of the Netherlands East Indies which foolishly has turned against Japan and is acting as a catspaw for Britain and the United States, is doomed because the island is isolated completely, reports Domei.

In support of this fact these observers pointed out:

1. The enemy not only has lost all its strategic bases but advance defense positions in Java as well.

2. The main strength of the Allied Southwestern Pacific fleet, which had the heavy responsibility for Java's defense has been destroyed by Japanese Forces.

3. By the loss of 680 planes at the hands of superior Japanese aerial attack, the enemy's main aerial force has been wiped out.

The same quarters interpreted reports of the allied decision to shift the Dutch capital from Batavia to Bandoeng, as an indication of the enemy's confusion over Japanese advances.

They said that Australia is the only base left to the allies, which is cease-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S WAR GAINS RESULT OF EFFORT

Terrific Training Undergone by Army to Prepare for Present Victories

Speaking over a nation-wide hook-up on Monday evening, Major Takashi Hirakushi, staff officer of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, explained the vigorous training during peacetime which enabled the Japanese Forces to accomplish spectacular results up to the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia. The substance of his address follows:

"The brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Forces during the past 80 days of the current war are not, by any means, through a few weeks of soft training.

"Ever since the successful conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, especially after the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Pact, the Japanese Forces, simultaneously with effecting an expansion in armament, underwent terrific training night and day.

"The current war is being waged under most adverse conditions and moreover, we are fighting the combined power of America and Britain, who have been preparing for this war for years by mobilizing the essence of their scientific knowledge.

Notwithstanding this fact, the Japanese officers and men at the front unanimously maintained that the training they were given was much more painstaking than the difficulties they experienced so far. This is nothing but a stark revelation of the vigorousness with which they are trained in normal times.

Reasons for British Defeat

"Immediately after the fall of Singapore, Lieutenant-General Arthur Ernest Percival, British Commander-in-Chief of the Malay forces, was asked by the press the reason for the defeat of the British forces. He replied: 'Our forces were brave enough but I could do nothing to break their habit of sipping coffee, taking a shave or partaking of three square meals a day regularly even during war. The Japanese soldiers are superior at least in these respects as they break themselves away completely from the ordinary mode of living and fight with remarkable energy, advancing through pathless jungles for days or guarding their posts with their lives. From my viewpoint, these were the reasons that gave victory to the Japanese Forces.

"As if to endorse the statement made by Lieutenant-General Percival, London papers argued that the British forces, through easy living in the tropics, became negligent and inattentive, and closed the comment by pointing out they were not adequately trained.

"I say, however, that the most important factor that led to their defeat is the lack of a spirit of laying down their lives for the country. It should be particularly stressed here that this spirit naturally innoculated in the minds of the Japanese people is fully developed during the strenuous peacetime training.

"The British High Command at Hongkong boasted that the fortress will be held for six months even against the fiercest attack of the Japanese Forces. When the war actually started, however, the brave and ever-victorious units of the Imperial Forces surged down the Kowloon Peninsula in the face of the stiff enemy resistance and forced the British forces in Hongkong to sue for peace in a remarkably short space of 18 days. In this connection I should like to cite a real example of the kind of training given to the Japanese officers and men.

Strenuous Training Big Factor

"In view of the precipitous regions surrounding the enemy fortress, the Japanese Units that took part in the offensive were given days of strenuous training in the mountainous district in Kwantung Province, where geographical features resembled that of Kowloon and Hongkong.

"During the mimic battles, vital importance was attached to night raids and attacks on pill-boxes. In order to experience real night conditions, they wore, during the day, dark glasses which turned the entire surroundings to a night scene.

"When the contingent swept down the Kowloon Peninsula and overlooked the former Crown Colony, they realized the significance of their trying ordeals encountered during the terrific training given them in Kwantung Province.

"Even before the battle, it was virtually won as each and every soldier of the besieging forces was fully confident of taking the island by night raid tactics."

Indonesians Hailing Coming of Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

can assert that they are not Communists. They are loyal and patriotic Indonesians.

"They realized that if they made a political attack on the Dutch Government they would be suppressed at once. Therefore, they attacked first the capitalism and monopolism of the Dutch.

"We have been waiting for this opportunity for ages. The Dutch homeland has been crushed under the iron heels of Germany, and the British and American imperialism in East Asia has been eradicated by the might of Japan.

"Japan embarked on a sacred war to liberate the peoples of Indonesia. All Indonesians were overwhelmed with emotion when they heard the declaration of Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan, that he would give the Indonesians a safe place of abode.

"Now is the time to fight for our independence, for our country. Three years ago, the first Indonesian National Conference published its battle-song of freedom, in anticipation of this moment.

"I seem to hear the voices of my countrymen raised in song. Rise, countrymen, take arms, and fight for our country, Indonesia, our Indonesia, land of our fathers."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 3

ASAHI—Landing Operation on Java; Difficulty in Industrial Reorganization of U.S.
YOMIURI—Offensive on Java Launched
MIYAKO—Landing on Java

Landing Operation on Java

ASAHI

At daybreak of March 1, powerful units of the Imperial Army effected forced landings like tidal waves in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island and have been expanding their operations successfully there.

Following the loss of the Philippines and Malaya, the enemy made Java the base of their operation and established military headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific area. Massing the remaining naval and air forces of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia, they tried to put up a last resistance, but their attempts were smashed one by one by our Army and Navy Forces. After reducing key strategic points in Borneo and Celebes, the Imperial Naval Air Force destroyed over 80 enemy aircraft in a fierce air raid on Surabaya on February 3. The Imperial Navy completely wiped out the main force of the enemy naval force in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean in the Sea Battle off Java on February 4, the Sea Battle of Bali Island on February 20, the Sea Battle off Surabaya on February 27 and the Sea Battle off Batavia on March 1. Thus, the Imperial Forces completely seized control of the sea and air in the vast expanse of the Greater East Asia Sea.

Although the enemy desperately tried to halt the landing of the Imperial Forces by attacking our transports, their attempt was frustrated completely thanks to our invincible Navy. Thus, the landing on Java Island was effected with the greatest success and the least losses. The complete occupation of Java, the heart of the Netherlands East Indies both politically and militarily, is now imminent.

Difficulty in Industrial Reorganization of U.S.

ASAHI

Speedy wartime reorganization of industries in the United States for coping with a long-term war has made no satisfactory progress chiefly due to the class consciousness existing between capital and labor. After a heated debate, the House of Representatives denied the bill for the abolishment of a 40-hour a week system and overtime allowance system, which is an example of the struggle existing between the two classes.

Simultaneously with the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, both the American Federation of Laborers and the Committee for Industrial Organizations made public their attitudes manifesting the laborers' willingness to cooperate for the execution of the war. Therefore, in view of their announcements, there is no room for objection for the labor side for the speedy enhancement of industrial productivity. Thus the issue is not their cooperation for the execution of war but is a conflict between capital and labor. The laborers claim the abolishment of the 40-hour system is nothing but a means of the capitalists to reduce the overtime allowance, which contributes nothing to the enhancement of wartime industrial production but to the increase of their own profit.

Although the rejection of the bill for the 40-hour a week system by the House appears to be the victory of the labor side, it never means the refusal by laborers of their cooperation with the Government for the execution of war. Although the conflict between capital and labor undeniably forms a great obstruction for the execution of war in the United States, we should never entertain optimistic views in this connection.

Offensive on Java Launched

YOMIURI

The spearhead of the powerful attack of the Imperial Forces is now directed at Java Island. Covered by the Naval Force, crack units of the Imperial Army effected forced landings on the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island at dawn of March 1, defying violent barrages of gunfire from the enemy forces on land, sea and air. The Imperial Forces are now successfully expanding their operations. The treasure house in the East Indies, which has been the very source of prosperity of the Netherlands for the past 340 years, is about to be restored to the East Asian people.

With Sumatra and other islands of the East Indies, Borneo, Celebes, Timor and Molucca already under our control, the fate of Java Island is now completely sealed. As the result of repeated bombing operations by the Imperial Air Force, military establishments in Batavia and Surabaya have been smashed already, in addition to over 680 planes of the allied forces destroyed in aerial combats which took place over the island. Since the Sea Battle of Endau on January 27, the combined fleet of the allied naval force have suffered the losses of 38 warships, including the sinking of 10 cruisers and 14 destroyers and the wrecking of 10 cruisers and four destroyers.

After the loss of control of the sea and air, the isolated island of Java is now exposed to a fierce offensive of the Imperial Forces. Realizing the impossibility of defending Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, from the surging onslaught of the Imperial Forces, General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, is reported to have moved his military headquarters to Bandoeng to put up a last resistance. The reputedly impregnable fortress of Singapore as well as the powerfully defended military bases in Manila and Hongkong could not check the powerful Imperial Forces. The fall of Java Island, which has practically no permanent defense facilities, is merely a matter of time now.

The complete occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces will mean the severance of the last line of defense in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean connecting Australia with India, which will force the British to retreat to India. Thus the severance of military junction between the American and British forces on the Pacific will further lower their resisting strength. In this connection it must be remembered that the fall of Java simply seals the destiny of Australia and New Zealand.

To conceal the series of defeats being suffered by the Allied forces, President Roosevelt recently declared that, even if they lost ground at the beginning, with the completion of their armament plans in the following two years, the allied forces will be able to launch offensives on the mainland of the "enemy" and retrieve their fortunes. A military critic of the United States, however, refuting the President's statement, pointed out the impossibility of starting fresh offensives after losing bases in the Pacific and stressed the absolute importance of the maintenance of the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. Despite this, the main force of the American fleet has already been sent to the bottom of the Java Sea and the base of the allied forces in the East Indies is about to crumble.

Landing on Java

MIYAKO

Crack units of the Imperial Forces, which lost no time in expanding military operations to the south of the equator following the capitulation of Singapore, at daybreak of March 1, effected a forced landing on Java Island, thus penetrating into the base of enemy operations. In the sea battles preceding this landing—the Sea Battle off Surabaya on February 27 and the Sea Battle off Batavia early in the morning of March 1—the Imperial Navy practically wiped out the combined fleet of the enemy. The Army Air Force, too, carrying out spectacular bombing operations over the Java Sea and the Sunda Sea, caused heavy losses to the enemy. Before swift, daring offensives of the Imperial Forces, the enemy is practically cut off from its retreat now.

The impending collapse of the Netherlands East Indies will mean the fall of the last ring of anti-Japanese encirclement in the South. With American influence in Manila and British domination in Hongkong and Malaya having been smashed completely by the Imperial Forces, 50,000 Dutch people who ruthlessly exploited the inhabitants in the East Indies are on the verge of collapse. As pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his Diet address on February 16, if the Netherlands East Indies Government continues its resistance against Japan in cooperation with the United States and Britain, the Empire will thoroughgoingly smash the Dutch forces. With the destruction of the Netherlands East Indies Government which acted as the puppet of the above two nations, however, the day of liberation of 100,000,000 Indonesian people is at hand.

OUTLOOK SEEN SLIM FOR CHIANG-AID ROAD

Innumerable Obstructions Faced—Completion Seen Next to Impossible

The projected supply route connecting Chungking and India, as loudly announced by Britain, may prove a most effective means for the Chungking regime to obtain their vital war materials and daily necessities. To all intents and purposes, however, the completion of the route is strongly doubted.

If by chance the route should be made usable after hurdling many difficulties, it will be exposed to a great deal of danger before the onrushes of the Imperial Forces. All in all, crafty Britain must well know the fact, but it is demonstrating the plan as a shrewd way of detaining Chungking in its camp.

Of the projected road which will extend nearly 5,000 kilometers, some 1,400 kilometers will be identified with the tracks of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The remaining extention, of about 3,000 kilometers, is to be newly constructed through many baffling obstructions including the notable Himalayas, the penetration of the latter being generally believed next to impossible.

The British Government recently intimated, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Saigon, that the new route will be supplemented by 200 airplanes to be mobilized for transportation use.

The same dispatch, however, added that it is apparent that the mobilization of transport planes is quite impossible in consideration of the British forces in India needing as many warplanes as possible in the face of the imminent entry of the Japanese troops into their regions.

Meanwhile, a Lisbon report obtained by the same paper revealed the following as alleged by Britain in connection with the new India route:

The road will run from Chungking down south to Calcutta via Lihu, Patang (both in China) and Assam State in India. It will extend about 3,500 kilometers, much longer than the Burma route said to be 2,600 kilometers long. The highest part of the new road, which will be found in the Himalayas, is 9,000 feet above sea level, far exceeding the highest point of the old Burma Road, which is 3,000 feet above the sea.

Of the 100,000 Chinese coolies, men and women, already working in the most difficult spots of the road construction, about 7,000 have died from hard labor due to the dangers of working in the jungles and rapid currents through which the projected route runs.

Up to now, the route construction has proceeded to the extent of 800 kilometers, leaving about 2,700 kilometers yet to be built.

In this connection, the Daily Mail, commenting on the road, recently declared that the new supply route originally planned to be completed in three years, will instead be perfected in two years.

U.S. Slashes Gasoline Consumption as Step To Safeguard Supply

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—A suggestion that the gasoline consumption in the Eastern States of the United States be cut down by 15 per cent in the period from February 15 to April 15 has been made by the United States Committee for the Oil Industry, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes stated at yesterday's session of Congress, according to a Washington dispatch. The Committee further proposed the closing down of all gasoline filling stations in the Eastern States from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. on week days as well as all day on Sundays for the purpose of safeguarding the gasoline reserves of the country, Secretary Ickes added.

BRITISH HAVE HARD TIME REPLACING LOST VESSELS

Runciman Declares England Must Build Up Merchant Marine of 20 Million Tons

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Philip Runciman, Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, speaking at the Chamber's annual meeting, confirmed the difficulty of substituting the losses of the British merchant marine.

Runciman declared that England must have a merchant marine of "at least 20 million tons gross register," pointing out that money, for replacing the lost tonnage that was not covered by insurance, must be secured. He declared that the Government must revise its attitude of 1939 with regard to the sums to be lent to shipowners. Runciman requested the abolition of the present system according to which the treasury may cancel any sum to be lent to shipowners.

Landing Forces Hit Three Java Sectors

(Continued From Page 1)

lessly being raided by Japanese warplanes at this moment. They added that Java's successful defense is impossible with the Japanese controlling the sea and air over the southwestern Pacific and with Australia directly threatened.

The observers recalled that the Japanese trade with the Netherlands East Indies commenced in 1609 when a Dutch vessel entered the harbor of Hirado in Nagasaki Prefecture. Thereafter the trade relations continued throughout the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

It was concluded that prior to the present war, Japanese residents in Java totaled 4,000, principally engaged in trade in competition with Chinese merchants.

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Japanese Fleet Routs Combined Allied Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

ships there.

The Japanese ships, both at Batavia and at Surabaya, waited for the night to launch their favorite night-battles. Two of the enemy cruisers were sunk at once, and the rest fled in panic. The Japanese ships pursued them relentlessly and sank five cruisers and six destroyers, and badly damaged four cruisers.

Only one destroyer on the Japanese side was hit, but the damage was so slight that the destroyer took part in all the battles.

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Dr. S. UCHITOMI
DENTAL SURGEON
X-Ray Diagnosis—Plate & Bridge Work General Dental Works
5th floor, KOGIN BLDG. Opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, Kobe. Tel.: Sann. 1117

GERMANY JUBILANT OVER JAVA LANDING

Papers Play Up New Successes Of Japanese Forces—Axis Victories Noted

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Evening newspapers in Berlin tonight featured the landings of Japanese Forces on Java and the successful advances into the Dutch island stronghold with big boldface bannerlines which emphasized the significance of the latest Japanese triumphs.

War communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo were printed verbatim in all newspapers.

Reich newspapers also published extensive editorials on the strategic and economic importance of Java, although refraining from direct comments on the latest Japanese drive in the southwestern Pacific.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung pointed out that there is a wide discrepancy between United States reports claiming that Java possesses strong defenses and British confirmation of Japanese superiority in the same area. The paper pointed out the "ridiculous lack of dependability of British and American news services."

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung declared that the military achievements of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces deserve "our greatest admiration."

Despite the tremendous distances involved, Japanese Forces have advanced according to plan, the paper said, adding that there was no chance left for the enemy fleet in the Netherlands East Indies to escape and, therefore, the enemy navies were compelled to fight in the same way British troops were compelled to fight at Shonanto.

The war is characterized by the fact that wherever Axis forces have contacted the enemy, the enemy has been compelled to fight and to suffer great losses, the paper said.

FARM BUREAU ABOLISHED

Agricultural Products Office in Nanking Closed

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 2.—The Bureau of Agricultural Products has been ordered abolished by the Ministry of Industry of the National Government of China, and its functions assigned to other governmental departments.

The Central Agricultural Experimental Station and the Bureau of Distribution and Transportation for Special Commercial Commodities will undertake the work of the former bureau. The Shanghai office of the Industry Ministry has taken over the equipment and documents to be transferred to Nanking.

Archangel Isolated by Ice

Transocean

HELSINKI, February 14.—The ice-breaker which had been employed by the Soviets for keeping open the entrance to Archangel harbor was so seriously damaged by an airplane attack that it can no longer be used. As a result, the shipping lane through the ice to Archangel froze completely and the port was thus cut off from any overseas traffic.

Veteran of 500 Hops Over Enemy Fronts Killed While Reconnoitering Above Burma

Captain Tadao Ohira of the Imperial Army Air Force, who was slightly above 30 but a veteran of more than 500 flights over various enemy fronts, was killed last Tuesday while making a reconnaissance flight over Burma, it was announced Saturday.

Today's Asahi carries an interesting article by Jun Sakakiyama of the Imperial Army Information Service in Burma, which reveals the very human side of the late Wild Eagle's life.

Excerpts concerning Captain Ohira from Mr. Sakakiyama's diary are roughly quoted from the Asahi as follows:

"Thursday, February 22 (Day before the missing of Ohira's plane):—Called on Captain Ohira at his quarters. In a light and carefree manner, peculiar to Wild Eagles off duty, he told me many of his air raid experiences, and then treated me to a feast of potatoes cooked with beef. . . . Asked him to take me in his plane in the near future, to which he replied, 'yes, right away.'

"Friday 23:—Surprised to hear late at night, that Captain Ohira after starting alone on a reconnaissance flight early in the morning is still missing. Recalling the Captain's cheerful mood and his conversations with me only yesterday could not sleep very well. No news of his whereabouts came in, even when midnight had passed. Found myself inwardly clinging, however, to the hope of seeing him again."

Mr. Sakakiyama, adding a few passages in the Asahi, about the life of the plucky Wild Eagles stated in substance:

"One strange fact which always baffles me when I am among the young Wild Eagles is that they seem to be concerned in no way about the dangers confronting them. While dining or taking tea together, they talk and act in a perfectly carefree manner. I often wondered how these Wild Eagles, behaving in such an nonchalant way on the ground, could stage the many daring feats credited to them. I strongly suspect that the Wild Eagles have some secret which enables them to take their ground life so light-heartedly.

"My acquaintance with Captain Ohira, was only of a short duration. I first met him here in Burma where I was told that he held the astounding record of having flown over enemy fronts more than 500 times. The late Captain, also was slightly on the wrong side of 30, and was so cheerful and easy-going all through his ground life, that it was hard to picture him in my mind as the death-defying airman, he was."

DEPRIVED OF PASSPORTS

English Citizens in U.S. Forced to Return to England

Transocean

LISBON, February 17.—Two thousand English citizens living in California and Florida are to be deprived of their passports in order to force them to return to England, stated the Daily Express.

These citizens went to the United States shortly before the outbreak of war and since then have never paid taxes or served in the armed forces.

Since all appeals of the past and even the confiscation of their banking credits in England did not induce them to return to England, the London Foreign Office will now declare the passports of those Englishmen as null and void, thus enabling the United States authorities to expel them as people "without nationality."

Cotton Tax Imposed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 2.—Cotton taxes are levied from March 1 with collections to be made by a special office established by the Shanghai Municipal Government. Wang Jen-ching has been appointed director of the special cotton-tax collection office, which will operate under the Bureau of Finance. The office is located on the fourth floor of the Gordon Building on Avenue Edward VII.

Cars Idle in Portugal

Transocean

LISBON, February 16.—Approximately 30,000 private cars and 4,500 trucks will be laid up in Portugal as from today on account of a sudden curtailment of gasoline allotments. It is also believed that the supply of electricity in Lisbon will be drastically curtailed within the next few days as soon as the Mardi Gras festivities are over.

U.S. Living Standard Headed for Big Slump, Warns Leon Henderson

Domei

GENEVA, February 27.—Leon Henderson, United States Price Control Chief, warned that the living standard in the United States will fall to the lowest level of the great depression of 1932, as the greatest part of the national power of production is working for war, it is reported from Washington today. According to the present situation, it is quite possible that an inflation may come, he warned. Mr. Henderson continued, within a few months, the living standard will not be much over that of 1932, and next year it will certainly fall below that level, the report concluded.

Nazis Rout Soviets In Severe Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

ish air raids on important German and Italian bases at Tripoli are now reduced to the minimum.

Germany is frankly announcing the great increase of the Axis forces in Africa, which are now organized in two armies with double tank corps. British forces in Africa are complaining that they do not possess strong tanks to meet the German No. 4 tanks.

Leahy Sees Darlan

Domei

VICHY, February 27.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier, this morning received Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador here. Meantime, according to a Washington report received here today, the State Department has denied the report that Rear-Admiral Leahy has been recalled from his ambassadorial post.

CHECK ON NATIONALS IN ENEMY LANDS SET

Foreign Office Asks Help of Friends and Relatives in This Country

With the object of extending proper and necessary protection to the Japanese nationals in enemy countries, the Foreign Office has decided to conduct a survey of Japanese nationals (excepting Japanese Government officials) who were in enemy countries at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, reports Domei.

In this connection, the Foreign Office has requested the relatives or friends in Japan of such Japanese nationals to report to the Bureau of American Affairs of the Foreign Office by March 10, the names of such Japanese nationals their occupations, dates of entry into enemy countries concerned, present places of residence, etc. together with the names of the members of their families.

The enemy countries which were designated as such by the Foreign Office in connection with the present survey are as follows:

The United States (Including Hawaii and East Samoa), Canada, Central and South American countries excluding, Argentina and Chile, the British Isles, Egypt, British East Africa, Union of South Africa, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Australia and its dependencies, New Zealand and British West Samoa, British West Indies, Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.

Local Fascists Celebrate

Commemorating the fall of Singapore, over 60 Fascists residing in Tokyo and Yokohama held a big celebration at the Italian Culture Hall at Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Saturday afternoon. Two hundred wounded Japanese soldiers now convalescing at the First Army Hospital in Tokyo were invited to the function, which also was attended by members of the Italian Embassy staff, including Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli.

Relief Fund Allotted

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 2.—The 250,000-dollar relief fund allotted by the central authorities is being distributed among the various districts in North China by the Kiangsu branch of the relief commission. Funds for seven districts, Chiang-Kiang, Ching-Pu, Chin-Kiang, Quinsan, Chiang-Tu, Tan-yan, and Yen-Cheng have already been allotted, while other sections, or hsiens, will be granted their shares in the near future, it was announced.

Police Chief Named

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 2.—Mr. Yamaguchi has been appointed Chief of Police for the District Court of the First Special Area in Shanghai. He will replace Mr. Wade, a British national, who resigned after long service in this position. The Shanghai Municipal Council recommended Mr. Yamaguchi to the post, and the President of the Court confirmed the appointment.

Two Sumatra Towns Taken by Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

picture of a frightened Java wilting under Japanese assault and slowly coming to the realization that promises of aid given by Big Brother Nations were as vain as proved at Singapore and Manila.

Netherlands East Indies military men, the correspondent declared, look upon the defense of Java, not only as affecting the life or death of the Dutch colony, but as the gravest blow to Allied strategy in the Pacific.

These quarters, the correspondent continued, said, retention of Java is essential to any offensive attack by the Allies and they emphasized the loss of the island means backing upon Australia, which because of its lack of harbors and exposure to aircraft and inadequate local facilities for feeding expeditionary forces means a clogged static position.

This will also give the Japanese control of Surabaya, which the correspondent described as better than any other nearby port except the Japanese held Singapore, as well as being far superior to Darwin.

The capture of Java by the Japanese will mean transferring the main theater of the war to Burma and India, where the correspondent pointed out natives as "very apathetic to the Allies and rebellious."

Morever, the correspondent said, it would open the door to Pan-Malayan movement of some momentum.

To Re-Register P.I. Ships

Domei

MANILA, February 28.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, yesterday ordered the re-registration of all Philippine vessels as a preliminary to a general survey of shipping conditions of the Islands.

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